JAIL DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER IV

Public Works Department

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

From'

Rai Bahadur

Brij Chand Sharma

Dewan, Karauli State,

Karauli.

To,

His Highness Maharaja

Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur

Yadukul Chandra Bhal,

K.C.S.I.,

Ruler of Karauli State,

Karauli.

Dated Karauli the 15th September 1940.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Samvat year 1995(Corresponding with 1938-39).

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Highness' Most obedient Servant

Sd/- B.C. Sharma

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Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Samvat Year 1995 (1st September, 1938, to 31st August, 1939)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute.

1. The Yadava Rajput State of Karauli, one of the States included in the Eastern Rajputana Agency lies between 26° and 27° latitude and 76°-30" and 77°-30" longitude. It is bounded on the North by the States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, on the South by Gwalior, on the west by Jaipur and on the east by Dholpur. The State is oblong in shape, about 56 miles from North-East to South-west and about 25 miles from east to west. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 1, 40, 525 and gross revenue based on the average of the past five years is Rs. 6, 02, 727. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. The nearest Railway Station is Hindaun City on the Nagda Muttra Section of the Bombay. Baroda & Central India Railway about 20 miles from the capital The Karauli town is connected with the Railway Station by a metalled road. Gangapur on the same line is nearl

perial Majesty the King Emperor was delivered by the officiating Dewan. A salute of 31 guns was fired. Sweets were distributed to school children and doles to the destitute in the city.

His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday

6. The Birthday anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja fell on the 24th May, 1939, and was observed with befitting ceremonies as usual. The day was observed as a public holiday. A Darbar was held at the Gulab Bagh Palace, at which the nobility, the gentry, the officials and other notables of the State were present. The Dewan read a speech briefly describing the reforms introduced or proposed to be introduced in the State administration and announced the remissions granted by His Highness, amounting to Rs.26, 236 for the current year and Rs.43, 417 for arrears upto Samvat 1992-Total Rs.69, 653. The opening and conclusion of the Darbar was announced by a salute of 17 guns. Sweets were distributed to school children.

Armistice Day

7. To commemorate the victory of the Allies during the Great War of 1914-18 and to refresh in our minds the memory of those who laid down their lives for the sacred cause during the Great war, the Armistice Day was observed here by suspending all the normal business for a couple of minutes on the 11th November, 1938 at 11 A. M. (standard time).

Demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh

8. The sad news of the premature demise of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh was received here on the 4th February, 1939, by a telegram from the Chief Minister of the State informing of the occurrence on the 3rd Idem at 5 P. M. All courts and offices were closed for a day and the city suspended all normal business by observing a Hartal.

same distance from the capital but is not connected with it by a metalled road

2 His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadul ul Chandra Bhal K C S I, is the present ruler of the State He ascended the Gaddi on the 21st August, 1927 The ruler of the State is the recognised head of the Yadava Rajputs in India and is a lineal descendant of Shri Krishna He is entitled to a hereditary salute of 17 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy.

Present Ruler

3 Maharaj Kumar Shri Ganesh Pal, the only son of His Highness, is the heir apparent He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he studied upto the Diploma Course of that institution He has got two sons named (1) Bhanwar Brijendra Pal and (2) Bhanwar Surendra Pal

Heir apparent

4 The State Administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja exercising full powers, with the assistance of a Dewan

Administration of the State

His Highness presides over meetings of the Ijlas Khas, generally held once a week for disposing of matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Dewan

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

5 His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday was celebrated on the 8th June 1939 The day was observed as a public holiday. A formal Darbar presided over by His Highness the Maharaja was held in the Gulab Bagh garden An inspiring short speech describing the achievements and the virtuous qualities of His Em-

King Emperor's Birthday

13. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, accompanied by Mrs. Lothian and his personal staff visited Karauli on the 19th November, 1938 and stayed here from 20th to 23rd November 1938, leaving the State on the 24th idem. The visit was private and informal. During his stay here the Hon'ble Mr. Lothian inspected the Maharaja's High School and presided over the Prize Distribution ceremony. He also performed the opening ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Hospital, Karauli, the Foundation stone whereof was laid by Col. Sir George Ogilvie, the then Resident for Rajputana, on the 20th November 1935.

Visit of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana

14. (a) The Recruiting Officer, Delhi, visited Karauli on the 20th November, 1938, for recruiting purposes.

Other Visits

(b) The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana and Central India, Ajmer, visited Karauli on the 11th October, 1938, and on the 18th April 1939.

(c) The Superintendent of Post Offices, Upper Rajputana Division, Jaipur, visited Karauli from 20th to 23rd April, 1939 and inspected the Post Office, Karauli.

(d) The Inspector of Post Offices visited Karauli on the 6th February, 1939, and inspected the Branch Post Offices at Mandrail and Machilpur and left the State on 10th idem.

(e) Mr. Tom Juan Hercshell, B A., Jamaica's 1, 00, 000 miles World Walker, Journalist and Lecturer visited Karauli on the 25th April, 1939.

(f) Mr. P. D. Mitton, District Traffic Superintendent, B B. & C. I. Railway, Kotah, visited Karauli on the 22nd March, 1939, and again on the 4th July, 1939, in connection with the opening of a Railway Station at Baloti in the Karauli State.

DONATIONS

Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of the Anti Tuberculosis Fund

9. A sum of Rs 200 was donated by the Karauli Darbar to the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in response to the appeal received from the authorities of the fund concerned

Poppy Day Collections

10 In respone to the appeal made by the President Ex Service Association (India) Rajputana Branch Ajmer, a sum of Rs 120 was collected and remitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Association

Memorials in honour of their late Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior Patiala and Nawanagar

11 A sum of Rs 200 was remitted to the Chamber of Princes on behalf of the Karauli Darbar in response to the appeal made by the younger members of the Standing Committee of Princes as a contribution towards the expenses of memorials proposed in honour of their late Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior Patiala & Nawanagar to be set up in the Hall of the Chamber of Princes

VISITS

Visits of Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States

12 H J Todd Esquire, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a flying visit to Karauli on the 24th October 1938 returning the same afternoon He visited Karauli from 19th to 24th November, 1938 a second time

J. H Thompson Esquire, I C S visited Karauli from 13th to 16th January 1939, and again from 4th to 11th April 1939

CHAPTER II

Revenue Department

1 The Revenue Department is under the control of an officer designated as Deputy Collector, Munshi Saghir Hussain worked as Deputy Collector throughout the year under Report

Revenue administration

For administrative purposes the State is divided into five Tahsils each under the charge of a Tahsildar who works under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Collector Details about the area and number of villages comprised in each Tahsil and in Jagir and Khalsa will be found in Appendix ~~II~~ IV There was no important change in the personnel of the Revenue Department during the year under report

2 (a) The ruler of the State is the recognised owner of the land in the Khalsa villages and is the over lord in the Bapoti and Jagir villages held by the nobility and gentry of the State Some of the villages have been bestowed in Jagir either on the near members of the ruling family or on other persons for services rendered In addition, in several villages there are stray plots held revenue or rent free generally for services rendered or for charitable purposes Grants originally made as Bapotis have sometimes been excessively sub divided, so much so that they are now counted as *Reza Muafis* (stray revenue free plots) All the Bapotidars and Jagirdars pay a fixed revenue which is called Khandi The successor to a dead Jagir or Bapoti holder of a whole village has to pay death duties(called Matmi) to the State before mutation is granted in his favour This tax in the case of a direct lineal descendant amounts to half the yearly income of the estate while in the case of a successor other than a lineal descendant, the whole year s income is taken as *Matmi*

Land Revenue system

Proprietary or Semi proprietary tenures

TOURS.

Tours of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur

15 His Highness' annual tour in the territory of the State lasted from the 21st to 28th January 1939 Owing to indifferent health His Highness could not spend longer on tour, out in the State

Tours of Dewan Sahab

16 The Dewan was out on tour in the State from the 31st January 1939 to 14th February, 1939 in the year under report

Changes in the personnel of the Administration

(a) Political Agency

17 H J Todd Esquire remained in charge of the Political Agency , Eastern Rajputana States, till the 30th November, 1938, when he left for home He was succeeded by J. H. Thompson Esquire, I C S., who took over charge on the 1st December, 1939, and remained in charge for the remaining period of the year under report

(b) Mahakma Khas

Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B A M R A.S , F R E S , M. N S , expired on 25th June, 1938, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, M. A. LL. B , retired Collector and Magistrate, United Provinces was appointed Dewan of the State in his place on the 1st of October, 1938 He worked as Dewan for the remaining period of the year under review

List of High Officials

18 Appendix I gives the names of high officials of the State

3 A regular land revenue settlement of the State was made by Mr W Raw, I C S, in 1908 12 for a period of 20 years Only Khalsa villages, the villages of Thikana Shriji and conditional Jagir villages were settled by him Bapoti and hereditary Jagir villages were not settled by him The period of the settlement expired during a period of three years ending in 1932 The expiry of the settlement synchronised with the catastrophic fall in prices in 1930 which ushered in an era of trade and agricultural depression It was considered inadvisable to put the whole State under settlement operations to revise the land revenue during a period of depression and the period of settlement was extended by five years till 1935 With the sudden dwindling of his income, the cultivator found himself face to face with many difficulties and things which appeared to him of a minor or even of no importance before, now loomed large to create difficulties for him For instance, during the period of high war prices he did not mind paying rent for the fallow land included in his holding, but with the setting in of the depression, he found himself unable to meet his liabilities This naturally gave rise to bickerings and complaints Instead of dealing with these complaints piecemeal, it was considered advisable to deal with them on a wholesale basis and the State found it necessary to notify to the cultivators that they should file petitions in case they claimed any reduction in the revenue demand The revenue was revised on the basis of these petitions which were 2756 in number and the revenue fixed by Mr Raw was reduced by Rs 10368/ The period of settlement has again been extended by five years till October 1940 The revision of the Settlement which is now overdue has not been carried out owing to the drought, but will have to be taken up as soon as funds permit

The Settlement of land revenue

4 The following table shows 27 year s rainfall figures for the four important Tahsils of the State where regular rain fall gauges exist —

Rainfall

(b) The cultivating tenure is almost entirely ryotwari.

Cultivating tenure

Meenas predominate among the cultivating castes. The tenants enjoy hereditary rights and can not be ejected from their holdings so long as they continue to pay rent for them. Some of the smaller Bapotidars as well as Reza Muafi holders cultivate their own land. Every village has its leading cultivating families who derive their importance from antiquity as claiming descent from the original settlers of the village. They are called *Biswedars* and have special privileges, for instance, they are entitled to realise certain kinds of cesses for the construction of wells and houses by the other cultivators in the villages. The head-men designated as Mehtas are generally appointed in each village from amongst these *Biswedars* and are paid at the rate of Rs. 3/2/- per cent as *Mehat Chhut* on the revenue, for their services which consist mainly of assistance in the collection of revenue and arranging for the cultivation of abandoned holdings. These temporary arrangements for cultivation are called Bachan. Sometimes these Mehtas are given land for cultivation in lieu of cash payments.

(c) Every cultivator who has been recorded at the Settlement as a Khate-dar has a right to sublet his holding or any portion of it for any period he likes. There is no limitation on the period of sub-letting. The rent for the sub-let holding is fixed by agreement between the parties concerned. Khatedar as well as the sub-tenant have to pay an anna each out of which Re. -/1/6 goes to the Patwari for making the entries in his papers and 6 pies to the Kanungo for checking them. If the sub-lease is from year to year, this sum of 2 annas is paid every year while if the sub-lease is for a definite period, this amount is paid once only for the whole period.

Sub-letting

(d) Rent or revenue is collected in two instalments in November and in April respectively except that for sugar-cane which is realised in December.

Dates of realisation of revenue

State The years 1917, 1919 and 1924 were years of heavy rain fall, while 1913, 1918 and the year under report showed a marked deficit The two previous years were also years of scanty rain fall This serious shortage of rain created scarcity conditions which were specially marked in Tahsils Mandrail and Sapotra and in Tahsil Utgir also The two previous bad harvests added to the difficulties of the tenentry To enable the people to tide over the period of distress, relief works were opened and Taccavi was freely distributed

Area

5 Appendix II compares the Area Statistics of the different Tahsils of the State for the year under report with the corresponding figures of the previous year and of the Settlement Variations in the total area are due to the changes in the area of the Jagirs from time to time In fact these changes affect more or less all the figures in the Settlement Even so, broad conclusions can well be based on the figures as they stand 4/5ths of the total area is unculturable, consisting of hills and ravines and land in the beds of the rivers and under village sites Only 1/7th of the total area was under cultivation at last Settlement, and this proportion has now gone down to 1/8th About 1/16th was fallow at last Settlement, but the proportion has now gone upto 1/11th A fairly large area of fallow is included in holdings As a result of successive bad harvests the cultivated area has been declining for some years past In the year under review it was 12568 acres below, and the average of previous five years 12210 acres below, that recorded at the last Settlement

Banjar land brought under cultivation

6 Land yielding a rent of Rs 3,553/ was abandoned by the cultivators last year Out of this, land yielding a rent of Rs 721/ was brought under cultivation during the year under report Besides this, Banjar land yielding Rs 14, 326/- was reclaimed

Irrigation

7 The following table taken from Appendix II gives details of the irrigated area —

(b) The cultivating tenure is almost entirely ryotwari.

Cultivating tenure

Meenas predominate among the cultivating castes. The tenants enjoy hereditary rights and can not be ejected from their holdings so long as they continue to pay rent for them. Some of the smaller Bapotidars as well as Reza Muafi holders cultivate their own land. Every village has its leading cultivating families who derive their importance from antiquity as claiming descent from the original settlers of the village. They are called *Biswedars* and have special privileges, for instance, they are entitled to realise *certain kinds of cesses for the construction of* wells and houses by the other cultivators in the villages. The head-men designated as Mehtas are generally appointed in each village from amongst these *Biswedars* and are paid at the rate of Rs. 3/2/- per cent as *Mehat Chhut* on the revenue, for their services which consist mainly of assistance in the collection of revenue and arranging for the cultivation of abandoned holdings. These temporary arrangements for cultivation are called Bachan. Sometimes these Mehtas are given land for cultivation in lieu of cash payments.

Sub-letting

(c) Every cultivator who has been recorded at the Settlement as a Khate-dar has a right to sublet his holding or any portion of it for any period he likes. There is no limitation on the period of sub-letting. The rent for the sub-let holding is fixed by agreement between the parties concerned. Khatedar as well as the sub-tenant have to pay an anna each out of which Re. -/1/6 goes to the Patwari for making the entries in his papers and 6 pies to the Kanungo for checking them. If the sub-lease is from year to year, this sum of 2 annas is paid every year while if the sub-lease is for a definite period, this amount is paid once only for the whole period.

Dates of realisation of revenue

(d) Rent or revenue is collected in two instalments in November and in April respectively except that for sugar-cane which is realised in December.

12. The table below gives the prices per rupee in standard of the chief crops grown in the State.

Prices

Years	Wheat				Barley				Bajra				Gram		
	April		October		April		October		April		October		April		
	sr.	ch	sr	ch.	sr.	ch	sr	ch.	sr	ch	sr	ch.	sr	ch	sr
Average 1905-9	9	5	8	5	13	6	12	9	11	10	13	04	11	14	1
Average 1910-14	10	11	9	15	14	8	13	7	12	15	12	8	13	6	1
Average 1915-19	8	5	7	12	11	8	10	15	10	8	9	14	11	9	1
Average 1920-24	8	12	8	1	12	2	11	7	10	3	10	2	10	5	1
Average 1925-29	7	10	7	12	11	7	10	14	9	11	10	4	9	4	9
Average 1930-34	13	15	13	1	20	7	20	13	21	4	20	15	19	6	18
Samvat 1992 (1935)	13	0	14	4	20	0	17	8	18	0	16	4	22	8	18
Samvat 1993 (1936)	12	4	15	0	16	14	22	0	16	14	22	8	16	14	22
Samvat 1994 (1937)	14	4	13	2	18	12	17	8	16	4	16	14	15	0	16
Samvat 1995 (1938)	13	12	13	2	18	0	17	8	17	8	16	4	11	4	17
Samvat 1996 (1939)	9	0	10	0	12	8	14	2	10	0	10	0	10	6	10
Average 1935-39	12	7	13	1	17	4	17	9	15	11	16	6	15	3	17

	Tahsil Hazur		Sapotra		Machilpur		Mandrail		Utgir		T
	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators	Cattle	Cultivators
Samvat 1994											
Immigration	65	331	5	2	81	140	112	278	63	182	32
Emigration	42	103	1	20	176	408	78	88	67	217	36
Difference	+23	+228	+4	−18	−95	−268	+34	+190	−4	−35	−3
Samvat 1995											
Immigration	88	140	—	—	141	362	75	58	76	229	38
Emigration	55	136	29	70	52	124	45	70	48	191	22
Difference	+33	+4	−29	−70	+89	+238	+30	−12	+28	+38	+1

In the preceding year the result of immigration was not in fav this State, this year the case is reversed except in Tahsil Sapotra. flects credit on the revenue officials concerned.

The variations in the Settlement demand are due to the grants of Jagirs or resumption of Muafis. It will be seen from the foregoing table that considerable additions were made to the settlement demand during the first five years of the decade. In Samvat 1991, however, the increase dwindled down to the low figure of Rs. 2670/- and during the last four years a distinct set-back has been experienced with the result that in the year under review, the Settlement demand has gone down by Rs. 13, 819/-. Samvat 1992 was the year in which the reductions made in the land revenue demand on the basis of objection petitions filled by the cultivators was given effect to in the papers (vide para 3).

The nature of changes which have resulted in this large reduction can be studied in the following table:—

Serial number	Items	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.	Net decrease
1.	Abandonment & relinquishment		37127	
2	Deluvion		5043	
3.	Rebate for want of irrigation		4401	
4.	Muafis granted		1787	
5.	Corrections in area	1348	3991	
6.	Theka Bachan	9779	1999	
7.	Gardens	—	62	
8.	Istamurar	70	191	
9.	Transfer of land	1182	222	
10.	Sites	—	253	
11.	Change of classification on application	963	4901	

The effect of the high war prices was visible after 1915 and the prices were high during the years 1915 1929. They suddenly collapsed in 1930 which was the starting point of the depression which continued till 1938. During the year under report the prices showed a tendency to rise again chiefly owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State.

13. The wages of an average un-skilled labourer in the Muffasil vary from 2 annas to 4 annas and in Karauli town from 4 annas to 8 annas.

Wages

14. The following table shows the land revenue demand for the purely Khalsa villages for the last ten years and the changes that have occurred in the demand of these years since the Settlement —

Revenue demand

Name of the Year (Samvat)	Revenue demand for the year concerned	Revenue demand according to Settlement	Difference		Remarks
			increase	decrease	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1986	372593	345240	27353	—	
1987	371215	343527	27688	—	
1988	368885	345002	23883	—	
1989	365684	348037	17647	—	
1990	360947	350908	10039	—	
1991	353547	350877	2670	—	
1992	341664	350877	—	9213	
1993	345488	357865	—	12377	
1994	348645	357865	—	9220	
1995	344046	357865	—	13819	

The amount of Rs. 46750/- is the remission granted on the occasion of His Highness' Birttday when all the arrears outstanding *up to Samvat 1992 were remitted under His Highness'* commands.

16. Taccavi in this State used to be granted formerly out of *State funds. A few years ago this system was supplemented* by the creation of a separate special fund out of the savings of the State temples for the purpose of distributing Taccavi.

Taccavi

(a) From State Treasury:—A sum of Rs. 11, 791/- was outstanding at the close of the last year as arrears of Taccavi loans; Rs. 45/- were advanced during the year under report thus bringing the total to Rs. 11, 836/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2661/- was recovered and Rs. 10/- were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9, 165/- to be recovered at the close of the year under review.

(b) From Taccavi Funds:—A sum of Rs. 12, 441/- was outstanding at the close of the last year out of the amount advanced from the fund as Taccavi for the purchase of seed grains and bullocks and sinking of wells and a sum of Rs. 14, 248/- was advanced during the year under report thus making a total of Rs. 26, 689/-. Out of this a sum of Rs. 7, 451/- was recovered during the year leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 19, 238/- at the end of the year.

Special efforts could not be made to realise the large recoverable balances of Taccavi owing to the current and the previous years being years of drought. The recovery of the large balances would be a problem in the near future and would require the special attention of the Revenue Department. Rules for the distribution and recovery of Taccavi require complete over-hauling and the matter will soon be taken up.

17. The following table will show the disposal of revenue cases during the year under report:—

Revenue cases

12	Construction of tanks	—	27	
13	Pansar (betel-leaf land)	—	1593	
14	From unculturable to cultivated	75	—	
15	From cultivated to unculturable	—	601	
16	Nautor	14272	—	
17	Alluvion	708		
18	Pilai (wells)	1376	—	
19	Muafi Resumed	11121	—	
20	From Padti (fallow) to full revenue	3618	—	
21	From Pan to Bajra	69	—	
22	Land taken for grazing	27	—	
23	Abiyana (tanks)	694	—	
24	Miscellaneous	47	—	
	TOTAL	18379	62198	13819

15 The following table gives details of the arrears of land revenue

Revenue arrears

Arrears up to Samvat 1994 Rs	Realised during the current year Rs	Balance Rs	Remissions Rs	Balance Rs	Arrears of the current year Rs	Total arrears at the end of the current year Rs
67205	3511	63694	46750	16944	11103	28047

accumulated arrears, with the result that only 10 appeals remained to be decided at the end of the year.

18. The following table shows the number of boundary dispute cases with the adjoining States.

Boundary disputes

Name of State	Balance at the end of the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided	Balance
1. Jaipur	21	—	21	—	21
2. Dholpur	1	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	22	—	22	1	21

Dates of 2 of the oldest cases	Kan Khari Masaota (Karauli) Vs. Hirapur (Jaipur)	25. 1. 1904
	Rond-Kalan (Karauli) Vs. Mandhi (Jaipur)	18. 8. 1910

Jaipur is the only State with which boundary disputes have been pending for a very long time and on my arrival, my attention was drawn to the large number of these long pending disputes. *Special efforts therefore were made to settle them as* soon as possible. A majority of them have now been amicably settled.

19. A school for the training of Patwaris is opened in the State whenever required. Such a school was opened in 1930 but was closed after a six month's session. No school was opened during the year under report as the Patwaris who came out successful at the last school have not yet been absorbed.

Training of Patwaris

12	Construction of tanks	—	27	
13	Pansir (betel leaf land)	—	1593	
14	From unculturable to cultivated	75	—	
15	From cultivated to unculturable	—	601	
16	Nautor	14272	—	
17	Alluvion	708		
18	Pilu (wells)	1376	—	
19	Maafi Resumed	11121	—	
20	From Padti (fallow) to full revenue	3648	—	
21	From Pan to Bajri	69	—	
22	Land taken for grazing	27	—	
23	Abiyani (tanks)	694	—	
24	Miscellaneous	47	—	
	TOTAL	18379	62198	13819

15 The following table gives details of the arrears of land revenue

Revenue arrears

Arrears up to Samvat 1934 Rs	Realised during the current year Rs	Balance Rs	Remissions Rs	Balance Rs	Arrears of the current year Rs	Total arrears at the end of the current year Rs
67205	3511	63694	46750	16944	11103	28047

The consumption of country spirit during the currency of the present contract is given below:—

Year	60 U. P		30 U. P.		20 U. P.		Total price
	Gallons	Price in Rs.	Gallons	Price in Rs.	Gallons	Price in Rs.	
1937 A. D.	4204	9461	1559	7116	445	3339	19, 916
1938 A. D.	4309	9695	1776	7994	401	3009	20, 698
1939 A. D.	3803	8558	1669	7511	345	2594	18, 663
Total	12316	27714	5004	22621	1191	8942	59, 277

The foregoing table gives the gross income and does not take into consideration the expenditure incurred by the contractor

23. The contract for the retail sale of opium is held by Prohit Bijay Narain for a period of 5 years ending on 14th February 1941 on a fixed royalty of Rs. 10, 500/- per annum. The following statement gives the income from this source in the years 1936 to 1939.

Opium

Year	Total annual consumption			Rate of retail sale
	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.	
1936 A D.	12	37	2	Rs 40/- per seer
1937 A D.	12	7	3	,, ,, ,,
1938 A. D.	10	21	4	,, ,, ,,
1939 A. D.	13	14	12	,, ,, ,,

20 State owned houses and shops which are given out on rent are administered by the Nazul Department under the supervision of the Revenue Department These are practically confined to the town of Karauli

Nazul land and houses

The actual demand under this head was Rs 1, 654/- out of which Rs 1450/ were recovered, leaving a sum of Rs 204 / only as recoverable balance

Out of the arrears of Rs 151/- of the preceding year Rs 61/- were realised Thus the total sum of arrears to be recovered under this head comes to Rs 204/ plus Rs 90/- or Rs 294/-

Excise Department

21 This department is under the charge of the Deputy Collector who was in the year under review assisted by an excise Inspector The Department deals with the following —

General

(1) Abkari or country spirit

(2) Opium

(3) Hemp drugs which include Ganja, Bhang and Charas

(4) Tamkheri which includes retail sale of tobacco and washing soap

22 The contract for the manufacture and sale of country spirit was granted to Seth Pallanji N Panthaki on a fixed annual royalty of Rs 4000/- plus Rs 300/- for customs duty, for a period of ten years ending on the 31st August 1942 This gentleman held the contract perviously to this also on a royalty of Rs 5500/- which in view of the loss he was said to be suffering and in consideration of his honorary services as superintendent, Power House and Motor Garage was reduced to Rs 4000/-

Abkari

was given to Lakhmi Narain pansari for a sum of Rs. 40/- a year for 5 years ending on Phalgun Sudi 15 Samvat 1995 (roughly corresponding to March 1940).

25. This cottract for the Karauli City is held by Govind Ram for 5 years ending on 31st August 1940 on payment of Rs. 1408/- plus Rs. 225/- for soap making.

Tamkhori

A contract for these articles consumed in the Tahsils is given annually by each Tahsil on varying sums. The amount for the current year is Rs. 359/-.

26. The Court of Wards is under the charge of the Deputy Collector. It has been functioning since Samvat 1988. The staff under him consists of a clerk, a Chaprasi and a Mutsaddi.

Court of Wards

The following table gives particulars of the estates under the management of the Court:

Serial number	Name of estate	Year in which taken under management	Total debt when taken under management	Debt repaid up-to 1995	Balance to be paid	Annual instalment of payment	Total income of the estate
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inaiti	1990	19, 459	7, 188	12271	750	5000
2	Gopalpur	1990	6, 464	1, 660	4804	200	700
3	Hakimpura owing to the minority of the proprietor	1990	—	—	—	—	700
4	Jori	1993	4, 376	600	3776	300	700
5	Diwanpura	1994	11, 382	1018	10364	600	1000
6	Maua Khera	1995	The amount of debt is still under settlement				

The State to fulfill its undertaking to derive the maximum income from the minimum consumption, has been raising the rate of retail sale of opium, but contrary to expectations and to the instances of other States, The lacuna income resulting from the fall in consumption could not be made up by the enhanced rate of retail sale The rise in consumption in 1939, however, is a good augury for the future.

24. These are Ganja Bhang and Charas. The first is imported from Indore and the last from the Punjab while Bhang is produced locally under licence.

Hemp drugs

The total consumption of these drugs during the years 1935 to 1939 is given below .—

Year	Ganja			Bhang			Charas		
	Md.	sr	Ch	Md.	sr.	Ch	Md.	sr.	Ch
1935 A. D.	2	28	2	44	21	4	0	27	13
1936 A. D.	4	29	12½	43	10	2	0	17	13¼
1937 A. D.	5	5	11¼	46	6	8	0	15	0
1938 A. D.	3	13	4¼	41	36	15¾	0	18	9
1939 A. D.	3	23	8	34	8	4	0	18	6½

The present contract for these drugs is held by Messrs. Govind Ram Gopal Das on an annual royalty of Rs. 2201/- plus Rs. 142/- for customs duty, for a period of 5 years ending on 31st August 1943. The amount of royalty does not include the amount of duty on charges refunded to the State by the Punjab Government.

A petty contract for preparing Mufar (sweatened Bhang)

Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Samvat Year 1995 (1st September, 1938, to 31st August, 1939)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Boundary, Area Population, Revenue and Tribute

1 The Yadava Rajput State of Karauli, one of the States included in the Eastern Rajputana Agency lies between 26° and 27° latitude and 76°-30" and 77°-30" longitude It is bounded on the North by the States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, on the South by Gwalior, on the west by Jaipur and on the east by Dholpur The State is oblong in shape, about 56 miles from North-East to South-west and about 25 miles from east to west The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 1, 40, 525 and gross revenue based on the average of the past five years is Rs 6, 02, 727 The State pays no tribute either to the British C[illegible] or to any other Indian State The nearest Railway [illegible] Hindaun City on the Nagda Muttra [illegible] Baroda & Central India Railway about 20 [illegible] ital The Karauli town is connected with [illegible] by a metalled road Gangapur on the [illegible]

The savings of the Court of Wards are deposited with the Anand Bhanwar Bank, which pays interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

The following table gives the income and expenditure of the Court for the years 1990 to 1995.

Samvat year	Fees at 5% on the amount realised for each ward	Expenditure	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1990	502	864	−362
1991	1040	285	+755
1992	737	264	+473
1993	452	284	+168
1994	658	289	+369
1995	874	292	+582

In Samvat 1990, the experiment was tried of appointing a separate whole-time officer to superwise the Court of Wards, but as this resulted in the expenditure exceeding by Rs 362/- the income from the fees levied at 5% on collections on behalf of each ward, the separate post was abolished and the old arrangement restored Thereafter, the loss to the State has been avoided.

At present there is no regular law about taking over properties under the management of the Court of Wards. There is no criterion by which properties should be so taken over. A regular law on the subject is badly required

—

In addition to the six estates mentioned above, Thikana Raonthra & Shriji Maharaj were also taken under management but were administered directly by the Mahakma Khas.

Besides the above estates, the assets of the property of the following six minors were also taken over by the State for *proper management.*

Serial number	Name	Amount taken over	Interest earned	Total	Spent for minor's needs	Present assets			
						On Loan	In deposit with the Bank	In hand	Total
1	Gangaram Mena r/o Baloti	1467	331	1798	22	1200	576	—	1776
2	Gainda Chamar r/o Dhoreta	95	25	120	—	—	120	—	120
3	Sarwan Mahajan r/o Ond	57	23	80	—	—	80	—	80
4	Sundar Singh r/o Kalyanpura	423	100	523	—	500	23	—	523
5	Panchiya Kumhar r/o Nanpur	377	79	456	200	—	256	—	256
6	Mustt. Jamuna r/o Sapotra	30	—	30	—	—	—	30	30

	Tahsil	Mandrail	
Langra	1	Nidar & Rodhain	1
Mandrail and Ond	1	Baharda	1
	Tahsil	Machilpur	
Gubrenda	1	Machilpur	1
	Tahsil	Sapotra	
Jirota and Naroli	1	Amarwar	1
	Tahsil	Utgri	
Kara Khet and Utgir	1	Kakarda	1
	Sadar		
Sepoys and guards etc.	15	Panhara	3
Bhisti	1		

The jungles of this State have not yet been properly surveyed with the exception of the one named Sadar Rundh the area of which is reported to be 22547 acres.

The forests of the State may be classified into (1) Rundhs (2) Preserves and (3) Open jungles. The first supplies grass for the needs of the State and the second is meant for *Shikar*. The third provides pasture for the cattle of the ryots and free-wood for agricultural implements and huts.

There are no important roads or buildings in the forests. The existing pathways and shooting boxes are repaired when necessary.

Forest Department

(Bagar)

27 Staff. Lala Kanji Mal remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report under the supervision of the Deputy Collector

(a) The following table shows in detail the staff at head quarters —

1	Officer	One
2	Inspector	One
3	Moharrir	On
4	Mutsaddi	One
5	Ditto	two
6	Cashier	One
7	Havildar	two

(b) The table below gives details of the staff in the mu fassil —

Name of Rundh	Number of Rundhias	Name of Rundh	Number of Rundhias
	Tahsil	*Hazoor*	
Rawanan	2	Chhend	1
Ata	1	Kalan	2
Surdhan	1	Jhilor	1
Chhnahra	1	Salohar	1
Lala Dugar	1	Loharra	1

Income derived from the sale of Sheesham trees amounted to Rs. 39/- and that from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 9/13/-.

Grazing fee

28. A sum of Rs. 5640/- was realised on account of grazing fee during the year under report as against Rs. 8492/- collected last year. This reflects little credit on the Department.

Fines

29. The income derived from the recovery of fines imposed in cases of violation of forest bye laws ammounted to Rs. 612/- against Rs. 660/- in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure

30. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Forest Department for the five years ending the year under report.

Samvat year	Income			Expenditure		
	Budget	Actuals	Difference	Budget	Actuals	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1991	10,000	12,197	+2197	4,221	4,021	−200
1992	9,676	9,560	−116	4,337	4,148	−189
1993	9,700	8,893	−807	4,585	4,340	−245
1994	10,370	10,356	−14	4,525	4,435	−90
1995	10,000	7,765	−2235	4,209	4,043	−166

The foregoing table shows that after meeting the expenditure a net saving of Rs. 3,722/- was effected in this department in the year under report as against Rs. 5,921/- in the

The following table shows the working of the Department during the year under review

Description	Weight in mds	Cost in Rupees	Description	Weight in Mds	Cost in Rupees
(a) Fuel wood			(c) Grass (i) Hay		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3504	1112	Balance	18893	2477
			purchased	12724	5227
Cut during the year	7953	1767	Total	31617	7704
Total	11457	2879	Supplied to Deptts	7990	4096
Supplied to Departments	7092	1619	Balance in stock	23627	3608
Balance in hand	4365	1260	(ii) Green grass		
(b) Charcoal			Purchased and supplied to departments at a cost of		Rs 3604
Balance at the beginning of the year	256	221			
Purchased during the year	1361	909			
Total	1617	1130			
Supplied to Departments	987	690			
Balance in hand	630	440			

(a) At the Capital —

Head Office				Outposts	
Name	Staff	Income S. 1994	Income S. 1995	Names	Staff Ghatwals
		Rs	Rs		
Karauli	Clerks 14	44523	47541	1 Vazirpur Gate	2
				2 Hansaram ki Khirkiya	2
				3 Naulkha Gate	2
				4 Muktawat Khirkiya	2
				5 Mandrail Gate	2
				6 Raj ghat	2
				7 Machilpur Gate	2
				8 Chorghat	2
				9 Hindaun Gate	2

There are six gates and twelve posterns in the town, but there only nine customs posts at chief points to control the traffic through them for Customs purposes

preceding year. But the income of the Department is going down year by year as compared with that in Samvat 1991. This is a paying department but its administration is indifferent and requires complete overhauling.

No income was derived this year from the contracts of Kattha and Charcoal

31. This department keeps a cattle pound also for stray or ownerless cattle. The income from fines etc. is credited to the department concerned. The total income thus derived amounted to Rs. 237/2/- as against 227/- in the previous year

Cattle-pound

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

32. L Hazari Lal Jain continued to hold charge of the Customs Department throughout the year under the direct supervision of Mahakma Khas. The staff under him consists of 14 clerks and 18 Ghatwals (in charge of outposts) at Headquarters and 4 Darogas (supervisors) 54 muserifs (clerks in charge of Chowkies) 18 Batwals (assistants) and four orderlies of the Darogas, in the mufassil.

Staff

There are nine Customs outposts in the town under the immediate control of the Head-office at the capital, and five chabutras with 54 outposts in the mufassil.

33. Details about the outposts together with their staff and their income are given below :—

Staff and income at Chowkies

	Outposts		
Serial number	Name	Staff Mushriff	Batw
4.	Narauli	1	1
	Nimoda B. B & C. I. R.Y.	1	1
	Zuota	1	—
	Kiran	1	—
	Fatehpur	1	—
	Amargarh	1	—
	Daulatpura	1	—
	Gothra	1	—
	Inaiti	1	—
	Masawata	1	—
	Total		
5.	Baloti	1	—
	Dabra	1	—
	Gerain	1	—
	Loharra	1	—
	Kaila Devi	1	—
	Atewa	1	—
	Maholi	1	1
	Gadka	1	1
	Palita	1	—
	Mohanpur	1	—
	Jahangirpur	1	—
	Salempur	1	—
	Sengarka-pura	1	—
	Agarri	1	—
	Sundarka-pura	2	1
	Total		

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For purposes of Customs duties every village except the villages of Thikana Hadoti, is affiliated to one or the other outposts. Thikana Hadoti enjoys the privilege of levying its own customs duties.

Other Thikanedars levy certain cesses e. g. mappa (an excise cess) and Bhumi (a transit cess) in addition to the customs duties levied by the State.

The only circle which shows an increase in income in the year under review over that in the previous year is the head-office at Karauli.

The mufassil circles all show a decline. The fall is specially marked in some of the out-posts e. g., Sapotra, Kurgaon and Machilpur and is attributed to scarcity conditions and general slackness of trade.

Customs Schedule

34. The customs schedule is an elaborate one. It has been framed with an eye to the schedules in force in the neighbouring States, specially owing to the serious lack of means of communication in the State. With a view to safeguard the interest of the trade, the schedule is revised, every year. There is a special schedule for the Shivratri fair, which allows special concessions with a view to stimulate trade and thereby to put the fair on a sound footing. This schedule is also revised well in advance of the fair.

There was a time when Customs duties were charged on the internal movements of almost all the commodities within the State territories. The Darbar have very benevolently adopted the policy of a gradual remission of this tax with the result that it is now levied only on a few commodities. There are no big industries worth mention in the State; agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. There are two ginning and flour mills at the capital.

Income		Total income of the circle	
S. 1994	S. 1995	S. 1994	S. 1995
2735	1697		
3060	2737		
561	468		
455	394		
511	443		
797	479		
584	477		
1356	1017		
804	459		
642	454		
11535	8625	16128	12276
1341	304		
1331	397		
744	552		
588	384		
497	393		
1236	583		
916	555		
356	294		
450	480		
163	~~121~~ 131		
494	359		
1046	564		
324	222		
224	113		
641	596		
10351	5927	12546	7319
		53390	39605
		97913	87146

(b) The export duty on Ghee was reduced from Rs. 4/- per maund to Rs. 3/- per maund.

(c) A further concession of -/4/- annas per maund on Ghee exported from Karauli Mandi was allowed with a view to increase its popularity.

(d) The export duty on goats was reduced from -/8/- annas per head to -/6/- annas per head.

(e) Buffalo-cows not-in-milk which were not originally permitted to be exported, were permitted to be exported on payment of Rs. 4/- per head as an export duty.

The absence of a railway line through the State has hindered trade The B. B. & C. I. Railway *only just touches the* extreme South-west of the State corner where there is a solitary Railway station within the precincts of the State. This station has been built on the lands of Kh[illegible]a Jagirdars and is *cut off from the main area of the State by the* Morel river.

Owing to its inconvenient situation the State allows concession in customs duty to divert trade to this Railway station. *The following concessions in the customs duty* have been allowed for this purpose —

Serial number	Name of commodities	Concession Rate			
		Rs	as.	p.	Per maund
1.	Ghee	—	4	—	"
2	Tabacco	—	4	—	"
3.	Groceries	—	4	—	"
4.	Kerosine oil	—	3	—	"
5.	Jagree (gud)	—	2	—	"

The most important indigenous arts and manufactures in the State are —

1. Manufacture of Tat Patties.
2. Dyeing and block-printing of cloth.
3. Lacquer turning and making wooden toys.
4. Manufacture of Kalees for Hukkas.
5. Moulding of brass and pewtar ornaments.
6. Stone carving
7. Weaving of coarse country cloth.

The condition of these arts and crafts was generally satisfactory during the year under report. With a view to develop the resources of the State and to give an impetus to trade the following measures were adopted this year:—

(1) Hats (weekly marts) have been established at two places.

(2) A Beopar Mandal—a board of 25 leading businessmen of the town and the Mufassil has been formed in order to suggest measures to ameliorate the conditions of Industry and trade in the State and to get new industries started. Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki, the Abkari contractor was appointed chairman of the Mandal.

(3) A committee under the presidentship of the Naib Dewan, consisting of the Sessions and District Judge, the Revenue Officer and the Superintendent Customs has ben formed to discuss changes necessary in the Customs Schedule and to submit its recommendations.

As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, the following changes were made in the Customs schedule:—

(a) The excise duty on the internal movements of skins and dyed cloth was abolished.

Serial number	NAME OF COMMODITIES	SAMVAT 1994					SAMVAT 1995					Difference
		Duty on internal movements	Impor.s	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total	Duty on internal movements	Imports	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total	
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ghee	2631	—	13007	—	15338	2109	—	10401	—	12510	−2828
2.	Cattle & horses	7548	759	11263	—	19570	5948	643	7180	—	13771	−5799
3.	Hides & skins	2106	6	1919	—	4031	921	5	1076	—	2002	−2029
4.	Zira	—	—	5901	—	5901	—	—	6347	—	6347	+446
5.	Betel leaves	—	—	1576	—	1576	—	—	1323	—	1323	−253
6.	Oilseeds	—	47	1580	—	1627	—	61	1421	—	1482	−145
7.	Cotton	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	−6
8.	Sugar	—	2767	—	—	2767	—	5051	—	—	5051	+2284
9.	Jagree (gud)	—	1785	46	—	1831	—	2158	17	—	2175	+344
10	Cloth	3621	5624	—	—	9245	3380	5690	—	—	9070	−175
11.	Yarn	—	487	56	—	543	—	403	16	—	419	−124
12.	Groceries	—	1099	47	—	1146	—	1126	—	—	1126	−20
13.	Metals	—	2251	128	—	2379	—	433	195	—	628	−1751
14.	Rice	—	106	93	—	199	—	14	95	—	109	−90
15.	Shivratri fair	—	—	—	19736	19736	—	—	—	19823	19823	+87
16.	Miscellaneous	402	2548	7448	1619	12017	406	3327	3922	3654	11309	−708
	Total	16008	17479	43071	21355	97913	12764	18911	31994	23477	87146	−10767

6	Zeera	—	2	—	"
7.	Sugar	—	2	—	"
8	Chillies	—	2	—	"
9.	Bones	—	2	—	"
10	Cloth	—	10	—	Percent advalorem
11.	Yarn	—	5	—	"
12	Hides and skins	—	1	—	per skin or per head
13	Goats	—	1	—	per head
14	Grazing charges on pack camels and on the goats to be exported				Remission in full

Import and export

35 The chief exports are Ghee Zeera, cattle, betel leaves, oil seeds hides and skins, Tat Patties and stone, while the chief imports are sugar, cloth, groceries, Kerosine oil and general merchandise Some of the articles are charged at a rate on their cash value and others on their weight The customs income from these sources during the year under report is compared below with that in the preceding year —

Income and Expenditure

36. In addition to the Customs receipts there are other sources of income in this department. The following table compares the total receipts from different sources during the year under report with those of the previous year:—

Name of the item	Samvat 1994			Samvat 1995		
	Budget provision	Actual income	Difference	Budget provision	Actual income	Difference
Customs duty	107000	97913	−9087	101000	87146	−13854
Madarsa	4000	3081	−919	4000	2838	−1162
Royalty on the stone quarries contract	18000	18000	—	18000	18000	—
Charai	—	1000	+1000	—	631	+631
Road toll on Hindaun road	2000	2398	+398	2000	2467	+467
Total	131,000	122392	−8608	125000	111082	−13918
Road toll on Kaila road	1,250	2706	+1456	2500	2643	+143
Grand total	132,250	125098	−7152	127500	113725	−13775
Gaushala	1200	1384	+184	1200	1338	+138

The road toll on the Kaila road is credited to the Kaila Devi Fund, as that road is maintained from that fund.

The marked fall in the income from Ghee, cattle and hides is responsible for the large drop in the total customs income The fall in the income from these sources was due chiefly to the partial failure of the monsoon and epidemic diseases among cattle The scarcity of grain and fodder seriously affected the production of Ghee, as well as the transactions in cattle, which largely migrated to other States and British India for grazing purposes No duties are levied when cattle have to go out of the State for grazing purposes

It may also be mentiond here that cattle and goats which die of rinderpest and sheep pox are not allowed to be skinned by the villagers, and this naturally contributes towards the decrease in the income from the exports of hides

The only noticeable increase is under Sugar, which was due to the raising of the duty on this commodity during the Shivratri fair, which prevented its dumping during that period

Manufacture of Khadi is an important Industry of the State, which levies a duty of two annas per month per hand loom in the mufassil and two pice per rupee on its sales at Karauli Sapotra and the villages of the last named circle There was a marked and a significant fall in the export trade of the Khadi Bhandar as the following table shows —

Value of export of Khadi from Khadi Bhandar

Samvat 1994	Samvat 1995
Rs 49,304	Rs 34,611

The high establishment charges of the institution keep the prices up and the high prices coupled with a lack of demand from outside affected exports adversely

5.	1975	1,34,829	16.	1986	1,19,431
6.	1976	1,43,430	17.	1987	1,11,586
7.	1977	2,00,247	18.	1988	1,03,223
8.	1978	2,07,971	19.	1989	96,519
9.	1979	1,77,357	20.	1990	98,945
10.	1980	1,81,162	21.	1991	1,04,218
11.	1931	1,54,431	22.	1992	1,04,454
12.	1932	1,52,096	23.	1993	1,10,295
13.	1983	1,33,329	24.	1994	97,913
14.	1934	1,38,832	25.	1995	87,146
15.	1985	1,13,391			

The period Samvat 1977-80 was the peak period from the point of view of customs receipts and this was the period during which high prices ruled as a result of the last Great war. Owing to the catastrophic fall in prices in 1930 and the consequent depression in trade, the income has progressively declined during the last 12 years, the year under report recording the lowest figure. The table below will show that inspite of very heavy Customs duties during the peak years, the income from customs duties on certain important articles of trade was considerable, but has now declined, inspite of a large reduction in the Customs schedule.—

Charai, which at first sight would appear to be the business of the Forest Department, is levied by the customs department only on pack camels and goats on the assumption that they must have grazed on road sides while in transit.

A cess of one pice per rupee on the customs duty is charged in addition to the custom taxes for the maintenance of the Gaushala.

The establishment charges of the Department are shown below:—

Samvat 1994		Samvat 1995	
Budget provision	Actual expenditure	Budget provision	Actual expenditure
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
12,780	12,475	12,730	12,803

The receipts from Customs duty have fallen seriously of late. It would be interesting to study the receipts from this source of income over a long series of years to find out reasons for the fall. The following table gives the figures for the last 25 years:—

Serial number	Samvat year	Actual income Rs.	Serial number	Samvat year	Actual income Rs.
1.	1971	99,219	3.	1973	1,29,853
2.	1972	1,07,855	4.	1974	1,42,603

The outside market of cotton has been lost and owing to a lack of enterprise on the part of the cultivators, they do not care to produce cotton even to satisfy local needs.

Trade in Ghee is also dwindling for various reasons among which the manufacture of vegetable ghee and the decrease in the number of cattle are important.

The reasons for the fall in Customs receipts may be summed up in trade depression, successive bad seasons and lack of enterprise.

Smuggling Cases

37. The following table gives the result of smuggling cases dealt with duaing the year as compared with those in the last year.

Samvat year	Instituted			Disposed of			Pending at the close of the year		
	Balance from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Out of last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total	Out of the last year's balance	Out of those instituted during the year	Total
1994	37	574	611	22	566	588	15	8	23
1995	23	565	588	17	560	577	6	5	11

Superintendent's Tour

38. The Superintendent Customs department was out on tour for 54 days, during which he inspected the outposts in all the circles. Besides he camped for 17 days at Kaila Debi Ji during the pilgrimage fair time to work as the Mela Officer and Special Magistrate.

Serial number	Name of the commodities	Rate of Customs duty	Income in Samvat 1977	Income in Samvat 1978	Income in Samvat 1979	Income in Samvat 1980	Customs schedule and income in Samvat 1995		
							Schedule		Income in St. 1995
							Rate	maundage or advalorem	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1.	Ghee	30/- per maund	97,494	~~38,995~~ 8,995	59,597	49,101	3/-	per maund	12,510
2.	Cattle goats and horses	on goats Rs.1/8/- and later on Rs. 2/- per head	32,929	14,900	35,916	37,875	-/6/-	per head on goats	13,771
3.	Hides and skins	-/8/- per hide -/2/- per skin	2,359	2066	2297	2811	-/6/- -/1/3	per hide per skin	2,002
4.	Zeera	1/8/- per maund	7,685	6203	12,930	17,212	1/4/-	per maund	6,347
5.	Cotton	2/- per maund	579	8558	8075	11,072	1/8/-	per maund	1
6.	Cloth	4/11/-% mufassil 3/2/- % city	22,961	21,471	19,978	20,544	3/2/-% 2/8/-%	Mufassil city	9,070
7.	Sugar	1/4/- per maund	6,215	11,369	9284	8927	1/-	per maund	5,051
8.	Rice	-/8/- per maund	691	1439	1208	2506	-/8/-	per maund	109
9.	Miscellaneous	—	29,334	28970	28,070	31,114	—	—	38,285
	Total		2,00,247	2,07,971	1,77,357	1,81,162			87,146

rent and distinguished European guests ; other units, for State offices and buildings ; The Deels generally garrison the forts in the Mufassil. Units numbered 1, 2 (a) and 2 (b) are under the supervision and control of Maharaj Kumar Shri Ganesh Palji Sahab, while the rest under that of Thakur Moti Palji Sahab the younger brother of His Highness. Among the officers of the Bhanwar Infantry there are two officers who have retired from Government Military Service.

Arms

2. The Cavalry is armed with spears, the Bhanwar Infantry with ·577 Snider rifles. Deshi platoons with old type muskets and the rest with swords. The Deels who are Rajput foot sepoys have their own swords.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

3. Sardar Kishan Singh Bahadur, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, U. P. continued to hold charge of the Police Department during the year under report.

Strength

The following table shows the total strength as well as the cost of the Police Force employed during the year under report.

Serial number	Rank	Number	Total cost Rs.	Serial number	Rank	Number	Total cost Rs.
1.	I. G. Police	1	1660	4.	City Kotwal	1	420
2.	Inspector of Police	1	420	5.	Court Inspector	1	216
3.	Line Inspector	1	216	6.	Sub-Inspector	1	228

CHAPTER III

Protection

MILITARY.

1. The strength of and the expenditure on the Military Forces of the State are given in the following table:—

Strength & Expenditure

Description	Strength on 31st August 1939	Actual cost for the year 1995
1. Cavalry	85	Rs. 15,775
2. Infantry		
(a) Bhanwar Infantry	130	20,311
(b) Band	25	2,832
(c) Deshi Platoons 2	201	12,441
(d) Shamsher Palton	12	819
(e) Bankeys	20	1,189
(f) Deels	243	13,502
3. Artillery	25	1,578
		Total 68,447

Of these, the Bhanwar Infantry is properly drilled and trained. The Cavalry knows parade only while the rest have received no military training. The Bhanwar Infantry provides guards for His Highness, the Heir appa-

4 There is a policeman for each group of 642 persons of the population and for each 5 67 sq miles of the area. Considering the fact that a large area of the State consists of hills, ravines and jungles, the ratio of the strength of the Police seems to be satisfactory

Percentage

5 Lathis and cudgels are supplied to the Police and muskets of the oldest type are provided at each Police Station, but being entirely out of date, they could hardly be expected to be effective at times of need Great difficulty was experienced when the dacoit gang of Prabhu Gujar of Gadhi Dandi armed with modern rifles wanted by both the Bharatpur and Dholpur States had to be faced and arrested Owing to the lack of modern weapons the object has not been achieved so far Fifty rifles have now been purchased for use by the Police Department

Arms of Police

6 There is no training school, Temporary arrangements however, have at present been made for training constables in law and procedure and also in drill

Police Training

7 Out of the total strength, 47 officers and men are literate and the remainder illiterate.

Education

8 During the year under report 7 officers and constables were given promotions No reward in the form of money was given

Rewards

9 The following punishments were awarded to Police officers and men during the year under review —

Punishment

1	Fine	3
2	Reduction	1
3	Suspension	3
4	Dismissal	Nil
5	Jud	

7.	Sub-Inspectors	6	1296	14	Assistant Moharrir	1	132
8	Moharrir	1	156	15	Ditto	11	792
9	Moharrirs	3	396	16	Ditto	1	60
10	Mutsaddi	1	180	17.	Constables	28	2016
11.	Madadgar Mutsaddi	1	60	18	Ditto	159	9540
12	English Clerk	1.	216	19	C I D Hd Const	1	120
13	Jamadars	2	216		Total	222	18240

There is no mounted or armed police in the State The necessity is obvious but the military makes up the deficiency to some extent The rates of pay of the staff are ridiculously low The housing conditions and equipment leave much to be desired The training is entirely non existent The rates of pay are too low to attract suitable candidates A number of vacancies always remains to be filled up The lower staff consider themselves as part-time employees and try naturally to supplement their meagre salaries by other occupations with the result that it becomes difficult to employ them on a whole time standard In fact the whole Police Department needs complete reorganising and thorough overhauling A scheme for the re organisation of the Police Department was at my instance prepared by the Inspector General of Police but it had reluctantly to be kept in abeyance due to financial stringency As soon as funds are available arrangements for the improvement of the Police Department will be made

The Police stations have no family quarters and in fact have no sufficient accommodation for the staff. There are no lock-ups except in Kotwali. The old obsolete system of fixing legs of the undertrials with logs of wood is still prevalent in some of the Police Stations and must now be done away with. This was stressed in the previous annual reports, but financial difficulties have again stood in the way of this most pressing demand.

Working of Police

11. (a) The following statement shows the comparative position of cognizable cases during the year under report, with that of the preceding year:—

Samvat year	Offences reported	Accused—named	Accused—sent for trial	Accused—convicted	Accused, acquitted or discharged	Balance	Percentage of conviction (Col. 4 & 5)	Percentage of accused sent for trial (Col. 3 & 4)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1994	107	139	111	64	27	20	57·23	79·14	
1995	120	455	85	62	10	3	72·94	18 68	

The increase in the number of offences reported to the Police during the year was due to the fact that ten thefts at Kaila Devi Fair were taken into account. Formerly offences committed at the Kaila Devi Fair were not registered and were dealt with separately.

(b) The value of property recovered during the year under report is compared below with that of the preceding

10. The number of Police Stations and Chowkies during the year under report was as follows:—

Police Stations & Outposts

Serial number	NAME OF POLICE STATION	NAME OF OUT-POSTS
1.	KOTWALI	Patkui
2.	MACHILPUR	1. Bag Patwar
		2. Sajnapura
		.. amar
		4. Ghasidapura
		5. Girwarpura
		6. Murligir
		7. Timkoli
		8. Tali
3.	MANDRAIL	1. Jhirna
		2. Murila
		3. Gujarwali
		4. Khand
		5. Rajghat
4.	KARANPUR	Bahadurpur
5.	SAPOTRA	Nil
6.	KURGAON	Nil
7.	GURHLA	1. Panchna
		2. More
		3. Bandua.
7	Total	18

3. Adalat Sadar known as District Magistrate and Sub-Judge's Court.

(a) Civil—Powers of a Sub-Judge to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1000/-.

(b) Criminal—Powers of District Magistrate for the whole of the State. B. Hari Dutt, B.A., LL.B., was in charge of this court.

4. Court of District & Sessions Judge:—

(a) Civil—Powers to try suits of an unlimited value.

(b) Criminal—Powers to inflict punishment upto 20 years, but sentences above seven years were reported to Mahakma Khas for confirmation. This Court was also denominated as the Chief Court. Pt. Vishnuchandra M.A. LL.B., was in charge of this Court till 1936.

N. B The functions of Courts No 3 and 4 were excercised on my arrival by a single officer, B. Haridutta, B.A. LL.B.,

5. Mahakma Khas excercised the powers of the High Court in both Civil and Criminal. The appeals against the decisions of the District Magistrate used to be heard by the Naib Dewan and against those of the Sessions Judge by the Dewan.

6. His Highness excercised the powers of the final Court of Appeal like those of the Privy Council and the powers of life and death.

Laws

15. The existing Civil laws of the State were comprised in 86 sections, the law of crimes in 92 sections and the criminal procedure in 101 sections. These were modelled more or less on British laws.

Year	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percentage of recovery	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1994	5606—14—9	2581— 0— 0	76·03	
1995	15725— 0—4½	1977—15—10½	12·56	

There were three murder cases as compared with four and one dacoity as compared with 2 in the previous year. In the last year there was no case of robbery. In the year under review there were two.

Police Budget

12. The annual sanctioned budget of the Police department was Rs. 20825/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 17071/3/7, a saving of Rs. 3753/12/5 due to several vacancies in the staff not having been filled up during the year.

Co-operation with the Police of neighbouring States

13. The relations with the neighbouring States were cordial as usual.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The Courts of Justice

14. Towards the beginning of the year the Courts excercising judicial functions were as below:-

1. Tahsildar's Courts.

   (a) Civil—Munsif's powers to try civil suits of the value upto Rs. 50/-

   (b) Criminal—Powers as Third Class Magistrates, but power to fine was restricted to Rs. 30/-

2. Munsif's Court at headquarters with powers to try suits upto the value of Rs. 500/-. Th. Anand Pal, B. A., LL.B., was in charge of this Court.

To expedite the case work, rules on the lines of the United Provinces High Court Rules are being framed

In the interests of the Bar and the litigating public all Courts at the capital were located together

(b) Courts—Side by side with the introduction of the new laws, it was imperative to reorganise the existing Courts to bring them into conformity with the requirements of the new laws introduced The following Courts were therefore constituted on a regular basis —

(i) The Tahsildars were given powers of a Third Class Magistrate and were empowered to try suits as Munsiffs upto the value of Rs 50/ as before By a Robkar dated 19 8 39 the limit of civil powers of the Tahsildars of Mandrail and Sapotra was raised from Rs 50/ to Rs 100/

(ii) District Magistrate and Sub judge as before

(iii) District and Sessions Judge with powers to hear appeals against the decisions of No (ii)

(iv) Chief Court—The Dewan was invested with powers of a Chief Court

(v) His Highness in Ijlas Khas as before

The State had lagged behind the other neighbouring States in the matter of Judicial Administration It is clear from the above that the Judicial Administration of the State has now been put on a regular footing and has been brought in line with the Judicial Administration in the British Provinces and the neighbouring States It is undesirable that the Dewan who is the Executive Head of Administration should also be its Judicial Head The next reform that is now due is the separation of the High Court from the functions of the Dewan

16. (a) Laws.—On my arrival in the State, the first point that pressed itself on my attention was the urgent need to reform the Judicial Department with a view to improve the tone of justice and to introduce the *Rule of law*. A judicial committee therefore was formed with the sanction of His Highness to adopt the well-known laws in force in British territory having regard to local circumstances and needs. This Committee was presided over by Shri Maharaj Kumar Sahab Bahadur and had the following members:—

Reorganisation

1. Munshi Mangi Lal, Naib Dewan.
2. Munshi Saghir Hussain, Deputy Collector.
3. B. Haridutta, B.A. LL.B., District & Sessions Judge.

The last named member also worked as the Secretary to the Committee. This Committee held various sittings and went through the British laws carefully and adopted following laws with minor modifications to suit local conditions:—

1. The Indian Penal Code.
2. The Criminal Procedure Code.
3. The Civil Procedure Code,
4. The Evidence Act.
5. The Contract Act.
6. The Transfer of Property Act.
7. The Hindu Law.
8. The Mohammaden Law.

Besides the introduction of new laws codification of orders, circulars, and notifications having the force of law and issued from time to time has also been taken up.

The offence of kidnapping and selling children for which a gang was responsible has been severely dealt with, with very good results Offences relating to marriage are rather common among Gujars and Menas, but are eventually compromised by the enticer paying compensation (known as Jhagra) to the aggrieved party The increase in the number of thefts and dacoities, is probably due to scarcity conditions during the year No organised Dacoit gang has been at work in the State

18 The number of persons judicially dealt with by the Courts of original jurisdiction during the year under report was 2402 as against 2396 in the previous year indicating no material difference.

Persons judicially dealt with

The result was as follows —

Convicted	311
Discharged or acquited	2082
Pending trial	9
	2402

The number of persons discharged or acquitted is considerable showing that frivolous complaints are not very uncommon here Action under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code is indicated

19 The following is the distribution of conviction according to the nature of punishment awarded

Distribution of conviction according to the nature of punishment awarded

	1937 38	1938-39
1 Simple imprisonment	—	16

With a view to introduce the old Panchayat system, so well known in this country, a Panchayat Act was also introduced which received His Highness' assent on the 15th August, 1939 With a view to develop the various aspects of village life, provisions for Rural Development have also been made in this Act Members of the various Panchayats have been nominated in consultation with the different castes, classes and interests, all of which have been represented on the Panchayats There are village Panchayats for big villages or a group of villages containing a population of approximately 1000 persons Then there are Tahsil Panchayats and a Central Panchayat for the Headquarters town All classes of His Highness' subjects can now easily bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities through this machinery The Act, if worked properly, has great possibilities for the economic social and moral development of the villages

Offences

17 Appendix v gives the details of criminal cases judicially dealt with by the various Criminal Courts in the State 1057 cases instituted during the year under report together with 182 cases pending at the end of the year made a total of 1239 as against 1120 in the preceding year Of these 1061 were disposed of against 1065 in the preceding year leaving 178 cases pending at the end of the year

Details regarding offences against human body and against property may now be studied The total number of offences against human body during the year under report was 350 as against 343 in the preceding year, while the number of offences against property was 259 as against 252 in the preceding year, and the other offences, 448 as against 526 in the preceding year Figures do not indicate any material difference from the conditions prevailing in the previous year

of simple imprisonment should be avoided Imprisonment for 20 years is considered equivalent to imprisonment for life and Capital sentences have of late not been awarded in cases of Murder with the result that there have been some very flagrant cases of murder, even in broad day light, in public places

Appendix vi shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report. Before the introduction of new laws, every petty little appeal case including appeals against acquittals used to go right up to the Mahakma Khas and to His Highness and the Mahakma Khas had to hear and decide every appeal case thrice under the different names of Nigrani and Nazarsani People had come to claim this unnecessary duplication of work as their inherent right even though the provisions of the existing local laws, regarding Nigrani and Nazarsani were exactly the same as in the British laws Nigrani and Nazarsani had come to be regarded by them as synonimous with appeal This applies equally to the appeals in civil cases This accounts for the large number of appeals which had to be decided by the Mahakma Khas 72 against 23 in the previous year leaving a balance of only 10 at the end of the year Out of the 72 appeals disposed of, 8 had been filed in 1936 and 1937, the date of the oldest institution being 7 9 1936 The accumulated Criminal appeal work in the Mahakma Khas has also now been cleared off

The lower appellate court's work was found generally satisfactory Their decisions were confirmed in 43 out of the 72 appeals

20 Little use has been made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and really speaking action under these sections is hardly required

Security

2. Rigorous imprisonment	20	18
3. Imprisonment with fine	87	100
4. Fine only	142	177
5. Whipping	—	—
	249	311

The sentences under para 1, 2 and 3 supra classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows:—

	1937-38	1938-39
(a) Under one month	2	32
(b) from 1 to 2 months	12	11
(c) from 2 to 3 months	21	34
(d) from 3 to 6 months	19	14
(e) from 6 to 12 months	12	5
(f) from 1 year to 2 years	7	11
(g) from 2 years to 3 years	13	6
(h) from 3 years to 5 years	8	6
(i) over 5 years	12	11
(j) Life convicts	1	4
Total	107	134

There were in all 96 cases in which sentences of imprisonment for less than a year were awarded. In awarding punishment fine should be preferred to imprisonment in very simple cases and as far as possible short sentences

cope with the increased litigation giving satisfactory outturn in their work

23 In keeping with the increase in the litigation, the value of the suits brought on the register also rose from Rs 38728/- to Rs. 54031 or by about 40% and the value of the suits disposed off from Rs 38774 to Rs 44598/- or by 15%.

Valuation of suits

24 There were no suits relating to landed property. With the exception of only 37 suits relating to other rights, all the suits were based on money transactions and the bulk of them were for transactions below Rs 500/- There were 19 suits for transactions above Rs 500/- and below Rs 1000/- and only 3 for transactions above Rs 1000/- and below Rs 5000/. These last two classes of cases comprising 22 suits were naturally filed at headquarters The fact that the majority of the suits in the State are based on transactions below Rs 500/, has been kept in view in modifying the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to appeals to suit local conditions

Nature of suits

25 Contested cases decided at Sadar numbered 113 or only 1/4th of the total number disposed of (463) while in the Tahsils contested cases numbered 147 out of 218, the total number disposed of

Nature of disposals

26 Appendix VIII shows the result of the execution applications filed in the various Civil Courts In company with the increase in litigation there was increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees from 892 to 1023 on the whole The total value of these decrees was Rs 100197, out of these 803 decrees of the value of Rs 68321/ or more than 2/3rds were disposed of as against 628 in the previous year The number of executions pending disposal over 12

Execution of decrees

here. Only one person belonging to the Gwalior State was bound over for good behaviour under section 10 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Honorary Magistrates

21. To help in the administration of criminal justice there are ten Honorary Magistrates at headquarters, each invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class They formed five Benches of two each, each Bench holding its sitting for a calendar month by rotation

These Honorary Magistrates are not empowered to take cognisance of cases direct, but try cases transferred to them by the District Magistrate 132 cases were transferred to them for trial during the year and with the balance of 8 outstanding from the previous year, the total for disposal was 140, of which 121 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year

In the cases disposed of, these Magistrates had to deal with 395 accused Out of this number only 24 were convicted The high proportion of discharge and acquittals is due partly to the complaints being false or frivolous and partly to the parties compromising their differences after their coming to the Court It is hoped that in order to protect the general public from harassment, the Honorary Magistrates will take full advantage of sections 203 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code

Civil Litigation

22 Appendix vii shows in detail the working of the various courts of original jurisdiction in the State Institutions rose on the whole from 710 to 879 or by 24% and disposals from 517 to 687 or by 33% The bulk of the increase was in the various courts at headquarters, while that in the Tahsils was immaterial With the growing complexities of human affairs increase in litigation is only to be expected The increase in disposals indicates that the Courts were fully able to

(a) Statement showing the number of accused persons extradited to the KARAULI STATE.

Place from where extradited	Number of persons extradited	Offence	Result of trial
Bharatpur	2	395 I. P. C.	Acquitted
Jaipur	1	379 I. P. C.	Convicted
Bharatpur	1	395 I. P. C.	Convicted
Gwalior State	1	392 I. P. C.	Convicted

(b) Statement showing the number of accused persons surrendered to other states by the Karauli Darbar.

Place to which surrendered	Number of Persons surrendered	Offence	Result of trial
Jaipur	4	347 & 395/ 332 I. P. C.	Result not yet known
Ditto	5	363/365 I. P. C.	Acquitted
Ditto	1	380 I. P. C.	Result not yet known
Dholpur	nil	397 I. P. C.	The prima facie evidence having been declared insufficient the accused were not surrendered
Bharatpur	2	396 I. P. C.	Result not yet known.

months seems to be fairly high It is necessary that closer attention must be paid to execution cases, for delay in these greatly minimises the importance of the Civil Courts themselves

District Courts The result of Civil appeals is shown in Appendix IX In the District and Sub-Judge's Courts, the number of appeals from the lower original Courts fell from 63 to 50 in more than half of which, the lower court's decions were reversed a result which can hardly be said to be satisfactory

Mahakma Khas As many as 66 appeals—a fairly large number—were pending in Mahakma Khas on my arrival as against 60 in the previous year A serious attempt had to be made to clear off the arrears with the result that 56 appeals were decided during year as against 17 in the previous year, leaving a balance of ten only at the end of the year Thus practically the whole of the accumulated arrears were wiped off during the year under report 20 appeals out of 56 decided were of very old standing having been filed within the period ranging from 1934 to 1937 and the dates of the two oldest institutions were 22nd December 1934 and 20th June 1935 If justice means anything it must be speedy The work of the lower appellete Courts was obviously satisfactory in as much as 38 or 2/3rds of their decisions were confirmed out of 56

Extradition

27. The statements below give the result of extradition from the neighbouring States to Karauli and vice versa

ferred upon the District Judge and those of a Sub-Registrar on
trar in the Mufassil as before.

The following table shows the number of documents regist

Description	Documents presented		Nature of doc				
			Mortgage deeds		Sale deeds		W
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Registrar	94	71	19	15	41	22	3
Sub-Registrar	7	6	1	0	1	0	0
Total	101	77	20	15	42	22	3

The total number of documents registered during the year
sales formed the bulk of the documents registered.

28. A special feature of the Civil judicial administration of the State is the class of cases known as Tasfia cases. Their object is to determine and redeem debts due from the Jagirdars and leading families, through the intervention of the administration. His Highness alone has the power to order *tasfia* of the debts of a particular family. A special officer is then appointed by the Mahakma Khas to carry out these orders. All the creditors are notified to put in their respective claims against the debtor and the debts due to each creditor are determined and tabulated. The income due to the debtor is then realised and after leaving a suitable maintenance allowance to him is distributed among the creditors proportionately. This is a useful device for the redemption of debts, though the State suffers a loss in Court fees. The principles of *Tasfia* which are at present confused, have to be revised and rules laid down for the guidance of the officer carrying out the *Tasfia*. There were two tasfia cases disposed of by Mahakma Khas during the year under report. The value of these two cases amounted to Rs. 4931/-

Tasfia

29. There were 21 legal practitioners practising in the various courts in the State during the year under report. All of them had local qualifications. It was only towards the end of the year that a practitioner having a law degree to his credit was enrolled as such. Rules are required for the control and supervision of legal practitioners.

Legal practitioners

30. Tahsildars used to excercise powers of registering documents upto the value of Rs. 200/- only in the Mufassil, while the District Magistrate and Sub-Judge known as Hakim Adalat registered documents above that limit in the whole State and all documents at the headquarters. Towards the close of the year the powers of the Registrar were con-

Registration of documents

The following table shows receipts and expenditure from the Registration Department

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	
Mortagge deeds	20	6890- 0-0	53- 0-0	15	6170-0-0	32- 4-0	
Sale deed	42	1682- 0-0	102-12-0	22	6985-0-0	42- 0-0	
Wills	3	349- 8-0	12- 0-0	6	339-7-0	17- 4-0	
Money Bonds	4	231- 2-0	1-12-0	4	367-5-0	2- 0-0	
Miscellaneous	32	1150- 5-0	78- 4-0	30	1162-9-0	48- 8-0	
Total	101	10302-15-0	247-12-0	77	15024-5-0	142- 8-0	
Value of stamps used			1417- 0-3			834- 4-9	
			1664-12-3			976-12-9	
Deduct expenses			61-15-0			35-10-0	
Net Income			1602-13-3			941- 2-9	

The registration fees fell off by Rs. 105/- and the value of the general stamps used from Rs. 1417/- 831/- or by Rs. 581/-.

Life Convicts		16
from 10 to 14 years		—
,,	7 to 10 years	18
,,	5 to 7 years	10
,,	3 to 5 years	15
,,	1 to 3 years	5
,,	6 months to 1 year	3
,,	under 6 months	4
,,	under-trials	4
	TOTAL	75

The average daily diet expenses of a prisoner during the year under report came to 18 pies as against 16 pies in the past year

Conduct of prisoners

34 The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and they kept good health throughout the year. The are being looked after by Dr Phundan Lal as Jail Medical Officer A compounder attends the Jail prisoners daily for one hour. Serious cases are being attended to by the Chief Medical Officer himself By this arrangement the old complaint of imperfect and insufficient medical aid has been completely removed Putting up a separate Jail Dispensary is under consideration This will further add to facilities of medical attendance

Inspection

35 During the year under report the Jail was inspected by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana on the 21st November 1938 and by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States on the 11th January 1939 Both the officers held good opinion about the Jail management and textile and p

JAIL

31 There is a Central Jail at the Capital. The building is spacious and healthy. It has this year been extended towards the north by taking over a large portion of the old Hospital. This addition will provide sufficient space for the Jail Press as well as accommodation for 20 more prisoners. The upper storey will provide accommodation for the office.

General

The management of the Jail is under the immediate charge of the Jailor supervised by the Sessions Judge till 27th December 1938 and later by the Chief Medical Officer, who was appointed Ex-officio Superintendent, Jail during the year

The staff consists of a Jailor, 4 clerks, a compositor and a press man for the press, a Jamadar, 7 havaldars. 30 sentries and 5 menials

32 At the commencement of the year there were 110 prisoners of whom 101 were term prisoners and 9 under-trials, and 109 were admitted in the year under report making a total of 219 prisoners including 47 under-trials. Out of 219 prisoners 143 were released on the completion of their term of imprisonment including 10 prisoners who were set fr[illegible] on the 24th June 1939 in honour of the birthday cerem[illegible] of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Karaul[illegible] One prisoner died of heart-failure during the year [illegible] report At the close of the year there were thr[illegible] prisoners

Number of prisoners in the Jail

33. The following table shows the classi[illegible] prisoners in the Jail at t[illegible] period according to the te[illegible] prisonment :—

Classification of prisoners at the end of the period

to 1995 is given below :—

Samvat year	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.
1990	700	720
1991	700	678
1992	700	613
1993	700	687
1994	700	660
1995	600	642

The income has gone down slightly mainly because the articles turned out are priced a bit higher than the price of similar articles available in the market. But the quality of the durries and carpets turned out is good.

39 There is one Hand Press which is worked by convict labour. A few machines and accessories have been purchased this year out of the savings of the press made before Samvat 1993. This addition will, it is hoped, increase the income from the Press and enable the State to have all its requirements executed locally. It is proposed to get even judicial stamps printed at the Jail Press instead of at Kotah as now. The Statement below gives the actual income of the press for the years 1993 to 1995

Jail Press

Year	Budget	Actuals
1993	800	727
1994	800	1,101
1995	900	1,109

The income has gone up and a further rise is expected.

work conducted by the prisoners of the Jail, The Political Agent remarked :—"...................the condition of Jail was satisfactory, the Jail being particularly clean and the prisoners well fed. The Jail industry is a credit to those responsible '

Finger Impression

36 No finger impression slips of prisoners sentenced for specified offences were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, during the year under report.

Expenditure

37. The following table gives the expenditure on the Department for the years 1990-1995 :—

Samvat year	Budget Rs	Actuals Rs.	Remarks
1990	7469	7274	The expenditure in the years 1993 to 1995 has increased mainly on account of the dearness of food grains.
1991	6792	6808	
1992	6900	6442	
1993	7055	7440	
1994	7480	7979	
1995	7762	7877	

Jail Industries

38. Convict labour is employed in the following industries :—

1. Durrie and carpet weaving
2. Weaving of cloth of inferior counts
3. Manufacture of bamboo checks
4. Manufacture of coir Mats.

The income from these industries for the years 1990

3 The total length of metalled roads in the Karauli State is 22 miles out of which nearly 17 miles are in the Mufassil and 5 miles in the environs of the town In addition to roads there is a pucca road leading from Karauli Kaila Devji, the length of which is 15 miles 1 furlong of which 14 miles 4 furlongs are metalled and 5 furlongs re paved with stone slabs, but this road is maintained out of the Kaila Devji Fund

) Metalled roads

The following table gives details of the principal metalled roads treated during the year

Name of road	Total length in Karauli State		Treated during the year				Expenditure
			Metalled		Tarred		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1 Hindaun Road	9	5	3	—	—	—	2641/-
2 Vicinity Road	5	3	3	—	—	3	4195/
3 Gunesari Road	2	—	Repair		—	—	70/-
4 Chhahara Road	5	—	,		—	—	83/

The unmetalled roads of the State which are 49 miles in length were kept motorable during the dry seasons of the year at a cost of Rs 616/-

(ii) Unmetalled Roads

CHAPTER IV

Public Works Department

General

1 The Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta M.A., B.Sc, Engineering Hons. (London) as Superintending Engineer All the three branches of the Department—Road, Irrigation and buildings were under his charge Towards the end of the year, the supervision of the Power House and the Motor Garage was also entrusted to him

Total Expenditure

2 The following is the budget of the department

	1937-38		1938-39	
	Provision	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Establishment	7962/-	7830/-	6606/-	6866/-
Stationery contingent	525/-	377/-	185/-	171/-
Irrigation	30000/-	28584/-	42850/-	45334/-
Roads	9726/-	9100/-	12476/-	11883/-
Buildings	30346/-	31817/-	30880/-	35701/-
Miscellaneous	500/-	758/-	—	90/-
Total	79059/-	78466/-	92997/-	100045/-

road The proposals are under the consideration of the Government of India and final orders are awaited.

A project to extend the Tajpur siding in the Karauli State territory and to build a Railway Station at Baloti is still the subject of correspondence with the Railway authorities It is proposed to connect this Station with Karauli by means of a metalled road through Kurgaon. It is needless to recapitulate the numerous advantages of all these projects which have been described in detail in the correspondence on the subject

An estimate for making a road through the Nidar Hill has been prepared to make the Karauli-Mandrail road motorable

Proposals for other roads to connect the outlying Tahsils are under contemplation, an account of which will be given in the next year's report

6 Owing to the scarcity conditions an extra sum of Rs. 4000/- was sanctioned for Relief Works over and above the sanctioned budget under this head which was Rs 42850/-. A sum of Rs 3850/- already included in the sanctioned budget was meant for repairs to irrigation works. This amount was also used towards relief works, so that the total for this purpose amounted to Rs 7850/ Out of this a sum of Rs 6675/- was actually spent on Relief Works as below —

Irrigation

1. Bund Ledia	Rs	1000/-
2 " Marmada	"	932/-
3 " Kanauda	,	842/-
4 Well in Thuma	"	600/-
	Rs	3374/

A list of important unmetalled roads and their length lying within the State is given below :—

No	Name of Road	Length Mile	Furlong
1	Machilpur Road	27	—
2.	Mandrail Road	14	—
3	Sapotra Road	8	—

Improvement measures

4 A sum of Rs. 4000/- was paid to the Kaila Devi fund towards liquidation of the debt incurred for the purchase of a 12 ton steam engine road roller in Samvat 1994. The balance now outstanding is Rs. 12,000/- excluding interest.

Some three hundred plants were sent for from outside and planted on the circular and Kaila Roads.

Development of communication

5. The State suffers from a serious lack in the means of communication which hampers its development and trade. The two crying needs of the State are development of communications and irrigation. Immediately on my arrival my attention was directed to this draw-back and serious attempts therefore were made to develop communications. The metalling of the Karauli portion of the Karauli-Dholpur Road was the first project taken up in hand. This portion was surveyed and a sum of about Rs. 3000/- has already been spent on the collection of materials and the cost of survey out of the grant of Rs. 5000/- received from the Road Development Fund of India. Details of estimate were submitted to the Hon'ble the Resident, Rajputana for transmission to the Government of India with a request for a grant of 2/3rds of the total estimate of Rs. ~~1,77,697~~ 177769 out of the Petrol Fund for the metalling of this

8.	Bund Dhaoli	"
9.	Bund Biharda	"
10	Bund Chandelipura	"
11.	Bund Rundhpura	Machilpur
12	Bund Madanpur	"
13	Bund Madansagar at Bhaoli	"
14	Tank Bhojpur	"
15	Tank Nainiaki Guari	Utgir
16.	Bund Kalyanpura	"

The importance of the development of irrigation, can not be too strongly emphasized. On it depends the prosperity of the State. Pacca wells should be the first consideration and if bunds and tanks are considered small ones should always be preferred to big projects. Work on the Ganesh Sagar Bund, which is a very big project has for the present been temporarily suspended. A five year's programe of irrigation Works commencing from Samvat 1996 has been prepared by a committee of the Revenue Officers and approved by the Mahakma Khas.

8. Rs. 4400/- were sanctioned for the construction of Kothi for the Dewan over and above the sanctioned budget under this head and Rs, 500/- for the Treasury room in Tahsil Utgir. These sums were transferred from other heads in the budget.

Buildings

The original budget provision thus raised amounted to Rs. 35780/- out of which a sum of Rs. 35701/- was actually spent. This includes a sum of Rs. 4821/- paid during the year under report for the Racquet House, the new Power House and the Steam Roller House which had been constructed in the previous year, as also a sum of Rs. 1

The balance was spent on the maintenance and repairs of other Bunds, pokhars and wells 19 in number Out of the balance available under this head (Rs 39,000/-), the actual amount spent was Rs 38658/- as below .—

		Rs
1	A new pacca well near Shikar Mahal	3515
2	Bund Bhumendra Sagar	10360
3	„ Ganesh Sagar	24783
		38,658

The work on numbers 2 and 3 had been finished in the previous year The payments had to be made during the year under report In other words the budget of the year under review was saddled with advance commitments which had to be paid as debt during the year under report.

Number of Bunds

There are 906 Bunds, tanks and pokhars in the State of which 553 are in good condition and 353 are in need of repairs A list of the important bunds and tanks is given below.

No	Name of Bunds	Tahsil
1	Khubnagar tank	Hazur
2	Rajaur tank	„
3	Bund Bhumendrasagar	Sapotra
4	Bund Dabra (New)	„
5	Bund Dabra (Old)	„
6	Tank Odhapura	Mandrail
7	Bund Ziharda	„

1991	7877	7460
1992	9517	6805
1993	8613	7050
1994	8237	5461

The permanent advance invested on the purchase of wood by the department amounted to Rs 2300/- at the beginning of the year, which was reduced to Rs. 1000/- at the end of it In addition Rs 800/- were also ordered to be given to the department by means of a Rukka on the 16th March, 1937 This amount is still due from the department

POWER HOUSE

13 The Power House was established in Samvat 1982 (1926 A D) At present it has got two engines one of 90 Horse Power and the other of 50 H.P which supply electric light to the palaces and to the residences of certain officers free and to the public on payment The Department was under the charge of Seth Pallanji N Panthaki till about the first week of May, 1939 when he went on leave and Mr Shyam Lal Gupta, Superintending Engineer was placed in charge The staff consists of two clerks, a Mistri, a Driver, 4 cleaners, 3 wiremen, an artisan, two beldars and a peon

The following table gives the income and expenditure of the Department for the years 1990-1995.

Samvat Year	Receipt			Expenditure		
	Budget	Actuals	Difference	Budget	Actuals	Difference
1990	4000	3978	−22	11672	10862	−810

being the instalment due to the bank towards the loan taken by the State for Kothi Bhanwar Bilas. Out of this amount Rs. 3500/- were actually paid to the Bank.

KAMTHANA DEPPRTMENT

9. This department looks after the repairs to the State buildings at the headquarters Town. Construction of small buildings, not requiring much technical knowledge is also entrusted to it It engages a small number of painters also to do necessary painting work in the Palace and it also used to control Begar from Chamars as far as State departments were concerned. As several petitions for fixing wages for work extracted under the name of Begar were received, a Committee under the presidentship of the Naib Dewan examined the whole question and fixed a standard of wages for work necessary to be taken for administrative purposes. This standard of wages was agreed to by the workers also. The Begar system has thus been practically abolished. The Department remained throughout the year under report under the charge of Lala Brijmohan Lal as Officer Kamthana

The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 5933/- against the budget allotment of Rs. 7249/- showing a saving of Rs. 1316/-. The utility of this Department when the Public Works Department is functioning regularly was hypothetical. The department has therefore been amalgamated with the Public Works Department this year The following table giving the actual expenditure for the last 5 years (1990-1994) shows that great economies have been effected in the expenditure of late :—

Year	Budget	Actual expenditure
	Rs	Rs.
1990	9207	8392

MOTOR GARAGE

12 The Department remained in charge of Seth Pallanji N Panthaki till about the first week of May 1939 when he went on leave and the Superintending Engineer Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta assumed charge

The number of State cars and lorries at the commencement of the year was 5 and 1 respectively. A new car was purchased during the year under report A small workshop is maintained for petty repairs

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the Department —

Samvat year	Budget Rs	Actuals Rs	Difference Rs
1985	7,000	11,591	+4591
1986	7,500	10,367	+2867
1987	7,500	8 102	+602
1988	14,616	14,568	−48
1989	13,616	13,342	−274
1990	8,496	8,352	−144
1991	14,818	15,277	+459
1992	7,062	8 287	+1225
1993	7,608	10,196	+2588
1994	8,120	9,356	+1236
1995	8,400	18,379	+9979

1991	1000	1008	+8	16090	14940	−1150
1992	3800	3910	+110	16090	17066	+976
1993	4000	4227	+227	17180	20350	+3170
1994	4500	4562	+62	18480	22290	+3810
1995	4500	4502	+2	20040	21793	+1753

A comparison of the figures in the foregoing table shows that the income has only risen slightly but that the expenditure has gone up by nearly Rs. 10000/- as compared with that in Samvat 1990

The increase in budget allotment in the years 1991 to 1994 is due to provision having been made for the payment of the annual instalment of Rs. 5000/- towards liquidation of the debt incurred for purchasing the new 90 Horse Power Engine As this engine consumed more oil, the actual expenditure in the years 1992 to 1994 which was under-budgeted, also went up

The increase in expenditure in the year under report is also due to the fitting charges of the Dak Bungalow which were not provided for in the Budget. The department is not self-supporting as it ought to be and badly requires overhauling

TELEPHONE

11 A local telephone system has been in operation for the last 10 years Important offices and Palaces have got telephone connections A line also runs from Karauli to Kaila Devi, a distance of about 15 miles. Three operators were engaged at an annual cost of Rs 324/- only during the year

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

General

The financial year of the State commences from 1st September and ends on the 31st August each year. This year was sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana in the year 1908 when the State was under administration Immediately on my arrival I realised that this financial year was unsuitable for the State When this year was sanctioned the State used to realise certain dues under the name of *Choba* towards the end of August and probably in accordance with the view that the commencement of the financial year should be as close to the period of Collections as possible, 1st September was fixed as the commencement of the financial year The system of *Choba* was discontinued after the Settlement and Khariff collections are now started towards the close of October. There is therefore every justification to change the date of the commencement of the financial year from 1st September to the 1st October A study of the file in which the financial year was sanctioned disclosed that the considerations which led to the fixation of the year did not exist and the reasons mentioned in the Political Agent's letter No 5724 dated 28th October 1905 themselves are to my mind sufficient justification for a change The change, however could not be introduced owing to the financial stringency

Staff

2 Lala Bhonru Lal acted as the Accountant General and Lala Hazari Lal as the Treasury officer throughout the year The staff under the Accountant General consists of 14 clerks and that under the Treasury Officer 5 clerks and one Money tester

In addition to his duties as Accountant General Lala Bhonru Lal also works as Master of Ceremonies, &c.

The expenditure under this head is liable to fluctuations, depending largely on purchase of new cars and cost of petrol and accessories, The striking increase of Rs. 9979/- in actual expenditure against the budget allotment in St. 1995 is due to the purchase of a new car for 6500/- and part payment of the cost of a Car purchased in the previous year (Rs. 3038/-).

The actual income realised fell by Rs 52155/- below the budgeted provision. This was due partly to the tendency to over budget and partly to the fact that the remissions which had to be given on account of scarcity conditions and which were expected at the time to come to Rs 50000/- were not provided for on the expenditure side As a matter of fact, a sum of Rs 26,236,- was actually found necessary to be given as remission

4 On the expenditure side the prominent increases under the various heads may be explained

Expenditure

The increase of about Rs 1000/ under the Revenue Administration is due to the restoration of the Mehat Chhut which at the time of framing of the budget had been reduced from Rs 3/2/ to Rs 2/ percent on collections

The increase in the Public Works Department Motor Garage and the Power House have seperately been explained The increase under refunds is due to the fact that Case work accumulated from previous years had to be disposed of and refunds granted in several of the cases in the year under report The increase under miscellaneons appears to be considerable, but in fact it is not really so A sum of Rs 25190/ was due from Thikana Hadoti for some years past The amount had been paid from the State Treasury about 8 years ago It was not necessary to leave this item as outstanding any longer and therefore it was adjusted in the year under review and shown on the expenditure side Besides the above item, Rs 4000/- were spent on celebrations in commemoration of the elder Bhanwar Sahab's first tiger shoot

The total expenditure exceeded the actual income by Rs 1,13,576/ This extra expenditure was met as below —

		Rs
I	*Reserves drawn upon*	
	(i) From the Central Bank Agra	42 000
	(ii) From Shri Anand Bhanwar Bank	16 000

ses the arrangements for festivals and controls Palace menials The establishment of Khas Madd and Rajput Sardars, Vaids, Hakims and Pandits, is also under him

Appendix X gives a copy of the State Budget for the year under review

3 The income of the State has fallen considerably chiefly owing to the catastrophic fall in prices and the consequent agricultural depression A study of the last 12 years' figures given below shows that the income reached its peak in Samvat year 1984, while the lowest figure (Rs 5 67,934) was recorded in the year under report

Income

Samvat year	Sanctioned Budget Rs	Actuals Rs
1984	6,82,171	7 91 465
1985	6 59,634	6 24 131
1986	6 73 905	6 8[illegible] 727
1987	6 68,425	6 31 018
1988	6 66,911	6,22 853
1989	6 61,962	6 14 000
1990	6,39,109	5 90 809
1991	6 31,511	6,02,972
1992	6,12,473	6,03 780
1993	6 27,575	6,13 248
1994	6 29 645	6 04 823
1995	6,20,089	5 67 934

Debt due for maintenance of cattle	4500/-
" " " Racquet House	2600/-
" " " Engine House	840/-
13 Amout for the purchase of a motor-car in St. 1994 adjusted	3038/-
14. Hadoti debt adjusted	26190/-
Total	99168/-

In view of these figures, the excess of the expenditure over the budget allotment and over the income, and the consequent necessity of drawing on the reserves in a year of scarcity was obviously perfectly justified

It is obvious that had these payments not been made, it was possible easily to balance the budget The Budget for the year under review had been in fact prepared before my arrival but I scrutinised it Attempts have now been made not to saddle the future budgets by payments for advance commitments, as this is a serious financial irregularity.

Leaving aside these extraordinary items of expenditure which were inevitable, the actual expenditure has been strictly controlled with the result that the State was able to tide off the financial difficulties during a year of scarcity and drought without incurring any debt

Accounting system

5 The Accounts of the State are still kept under the old Hindi system of accounts which is much too elaborate and needs considerable simplification It would be profitable to have the accounting system over hauled and to have definite rules for preparation of accounts, supervision and control of the officials employed in the Accounting Department

2. *Items which had been paid long before were adjusted in the year under report,*

(i) Debt due from Hadoti adjusted	26,190
(ii) payment made for a motor car purchased in St 1994 adjusted	3,038
Total	87,228

The balance was met partly from the cash in hand and partly from the recoveries of permanent advances and Taccavi

It will not be out of place to give in some detail the amount of expenditure incurred on payment of debts and advance commitments during the year .—

The main items of such expenditure were :—

		Rs.
1.	Instalment towards loans for Bhumendra Sagar	10000/-
2.	" " " " Ganesh Sagar	25000/-
3,	" " " " Kothi Bhanwar-Vilas	10000/-
4.	" " " " New Power House	1000/-
5.	" " " " Steam Road Roller	4000/-
6,	" " " " 90 Horse Power Engine	5000/-
7.	" " " " Debt due from Hadoti	4000/-
8.	" " " " Instruments for the Hospital	1000/-
9.	" " " " Anti T B. Subscription	2000/-

Vilas Dr. Umrao Singh continued to work as House Surgeon.

Dr. Miss R S. Sharma, Lady Doctor continued to hold charge of the Female Dispensary during the year under report

(b) Female Dispensary

Dr. Ram Kumar continued to work as Medical Officer in charge of Sapotra dispensary, while Dr Bhagwan Singh worked as Medical Officer in charge of Mandrail dispensary till December 1938 when he was superannuated and was granted a gratuity of 6 month's pay amounting to Rs, 306/- in consideration of his 18 years' service He was succeeded by Dr. Wilaiti Lal, L C P S (Bombay) in the month of February, 1939 The senior dispensers Parshadi Lal and Kunj Lal continued to run the Machilpur and Karanpur Dispensaries respectively during the year under report

(c) Outlying Dispensaries

3 The following table gives details of the attendance of patients at the various hospitals of the State, the number of Surgical Operations performed and the expenditure incurred by the State on medical relief —

Attendance of patients Surgical operations and cost

CHAPTER VI

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Institutions

1 The Chief Medical Institution of the State known as King George's Silver Jubilee Hospital is the Sadar Hospital at Karauli, the Headquarters town of the State and is supplemented by a female dispensary for the use of female patients In addition four dispensaries are maintained at the Head quarters of the four outlying Tahsils namely Machilpur, Mandrail, Sapotra and Karanpur The Sadar Hospital was formerly located within the precincts of the town but the building being insufficient and Inadequate for the modern requirements of an up to date hospital, a new building has had to be constructed for the hospital outside the town at a cost of Rs. 45,000/ The hospital was shifted into the new building on the 22nd November, 1938 on which date its opening ceremony was performed by the *Hon'ble* Mr A C Lothian, C S I, C I E, Resident for Rajputana This present building has been constructed on a scientific and up to date model and fulfills a long felt want Not only has it been equipped with the necessary instruments and apparatus but it has also been provided with an X'ray plant which was installed in January 1939 The hospital therefore now gives better service to the public than before, especially in regard to serious ailments for which they had formerly, for lack of suitable medical facilities, to seek medical aid outside the State

Staff
(a) K G Silver Jubilee Hospital

2 Dr S N Malhotra, M D, F.C P S, continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State He was assisted in his Hospital duties by Dr Prem Singh, Dr Phundan Lal and Dr *Umrao Singh* In addition to their hospital duties Dr Prem Singh *attended* as usual at Gulab Bagh and Dr Phundan Lal at Bhanwar

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4 The number of vaccinations performed during the year under report is compared with the previous figures in the following table —

Vaccinations

	1937 38	1938 39
(1) In Karauli Town	811	1721
(2) In the Districts	2973	3391
Total	3784	5112

The fairly large increase of 1328 in the number of Vaccinations, indicated by the foregoing table, over the previous year's figures, was due to the epidemic of Small pox which raged for over a month both in the Headquarters Town and in the Mufassil

The cost per vaccination was reduced from 20 85 pies in the previous year to 15 08 pies in the year under report The total expenditure on the Vaccination Department including the pay of the establishment also fell off slightly from Rs 411/1/- in the previous year to Rs 401/8/6 in the year under report

5 Small pox broke out in Karauli town in an epidemic form in the month of February 1939 and raged violently for over a month taking a heavy toll of young life specially little children Arrangements for special vaccination were made and the total number of persons vaccinated reached 1721 including 225 school children Despite all these preventive measures there were 236 casualties in the city out of 750 cases The epidemic also spread to the Mufassil but the incidence there was not so high as in the city

Epidemic Diseases

7 Arrangements were made at the time of the Shivratri and Kaila Devi Fairs to prevent the entry of persons into the State from outside, likely to spread infectious diseases Members of the Medical staff were posted at the chief control places e g Gudhla, Langra and Baloti, for this duty The Chief Medical Officer himself frequently visited the Shivratri Mela ground at Karauli To save the people of the Shivratri Fair from the nuisance of dust, which is a marked feature of the Mela ground, arrangements were made to get the grounds regularly sprinkled with water Dr Ramkumar of the Sapotra Dispensary was in charge of the Mela ground at the Kaila Devi Fair The Chief Medical Officer himself visited the fair twice during the period As a special precaution against epidemics, the sale of food stuffs fried in vegetable oil was totally prohibited during the Mela days

Sanitary arrangements at fairs

8 The Hon'ble Mr A C Lothian I C S Resident for Rajputana and Mr J H Thompson I C S Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States visited the Silver Jubilee Hospital, the former on the 22nd November, 1938 when he performed the opening ceremony of the new building and the latter on the 14th January 1939 and 10th April, 1939 Both of them were pleased to record their appreciation of and satisfaction with the general working of the hospital Visits were also paid by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur and the Dewan on 30th January, 1939 and 25th February 1939 respectively Both were impressed with the working of the hospital His Highness was particularly interested in the working of the X Ray plant then recently installed

Visits

9 The Sanitation Department which was for the first time established in April 1938 continued to work well under the guidance of Dr S [illegible] Malhotra, C[illegible]

Sanitation Department

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

English education

1 For imparting English education there is a High School at the capital affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate education Rajputana and Central India

Vernacular and Sanskrit Education

2 There is a Town school at Karauli which imparts education in vernacular and Sanskrit languages The Vernacular section is affiliated to the Department of Public Instruction United Provinces, while the Sanskrit Section is affiliated to the Government Sanskrit College, Benares

Standard of Education

3 The highest standard of examination in the different languages continued to be as follows

English—High School Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Rajputana and Central India, Ajmer

Sanskrit—Madhyama Pariksha of the Benares Sanskrit College

Vernaculars—

(i) Vernacular Final Examination in Hindi

(ii) Vernacular Final Examination in Urdu as first and second languages

(iii) Vernacular Final Examination with English as first or second language

Classes 9th and 10th of High School follow the courses prescribed by the Board while the classes from VIII to III have their own courses prescribed by the Headmaster

cio Sanitary Commissioner He was assisted by Dr Prem Singh, as Health Officer and also by M Abdul Hamid Khan, the Municipal Secretary, Kalyan Lal, the Sanitary Inspeccor and an adequate staff The schemes for the improvement of Public Health formulated last year were brought into force this year With the enforcement of these schemes, health conditions of the people are expected to be bettered in course of time Particular care is taken by the Sanitation staff to prevent adulteration of food stuffs and cases of adulteration when brought to notice, are severely dealt with

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6. The following table shows in detail the attendance of pupils in the various schools of the State.

Attendance of Pupils

Number of Schools		Description	Number of pupils on roll on 31sts August		Average attendance	
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	High School	232	248	165 22	174·47
1	1	V.M. School	216	224	130·02	141·99
8	8	Branch Schools	414	429	332·63	323·36
1	1	Girl's School	49	61	39·93	~~48·63~~ 43 83
1	1	Sanskrit School	17	17	10 57	12·08
1	1	Aided Islami School	58	34	31·22	23·26
13	13	Total	986	1013	709 59	~~717·99~~ 710.99

The number of scholars on the whole as well as the average attendance show a tendency to rise, indicating th growing desire on the part of the people for education. During my cold weather tour a number of applica[illegible] were filed before me asking me to [illegible]

4 The High School staff consisted of 15 teachers as detailed below —

Staff

1	Head Master	1
2	Assistant Teachers	10
3	Persian & Urdu Teacher	1
4	Sanskrit Teachers	2
5	Hindi Teacher	1
	Total	15

There were minor changes in the staff during the course of the year The vacancies in the post of teachers were filled up as soon as they occurred

5 The Staff of the Town School consisted of the following —

Town School

1,	Inspector of Branch School	1
2	Hindi Teachers	7
3	Urdu Teacher	1
4	Sanskrit Pandit	1
5	English Teacher	1
	Total	11

There was no change in the staff of the Town School during the year under report

Primary standard 55 students of the top class and 15 private students in the Branch Schools sat for the examination of the Departmental Upper Primary standard 36 out of 55 school candidates and 8 out of 14 private candidates were declared successful Out of the total 70 students who appeared in the Departmental Upper Primary standard 30 candidates were from Village Schools out of whom 21 passed Teachers in these Branch Schools are appointed according to the number of scholars in each There were no changes in the staff of the Branch Schools

Girl s School

9 The Girl's School at the capital is maintained by the Municipal Board One girl out of the three who appeared at the Departmental Upper Primary Examination of this State in the year under report came out successful The demand for girl s education is also growing as the increase in the number of scholars will show (Vide statement in para 6) But owing to the lack of suitable teachers the progress does not keep pace with the growing demand

Physical and Scouting

10 The games of football, Hockey and Volleyball were as usual popular with the boys and they continued to learn drill as before Scouting has progressed considerably There were seven patrols of 60 scouts and a cub-pack of 40 cubs A grand Camp fire was held in November, 1939 The Scouts craft was displayed and a scout drama was also staged which was witnessed by the Hon'ble Mr A C Lothian, the Resident and Chief Scout for Rajputana Shri Maharaj Kumar Sahab the Chief Scout for the State and other distinguished guests also attended the function

The annual sports tournaments could not be held during the year under report chiefly owing to lack of funds

places which could not be served by the existing schools and in which therefore means of education were deficient In many of these cases New Schools have actually been established, the details of which will be given in the next year's report

7 Public Examination Results

	Attended	Passed
1. High School Examination	24	7
2. V F Examination in Hindi	29	14
3 V F Examination (private) in Hindi	2	1
4 V F Examination in Hindi (Girls Private)	1	—
5 V F Examination in English (Private)	1	—
6 V F Examination in English	1	—
7 V F Examination in Urdu (Private)	1	—
8 Sanskrit Prathma Examination Benares College	1	—
9 Sanskrit Madhyama Examination Pratham Khand, Benares College	2	1
10 Sanskrit Madhyma Tritiya Khand, Benares College	1	—
Total	63	23

Branch Schools

8 The total number of Branch Schools in the Districts continued to be 8 during the year under report They all teach upto the Uppe

CHAPTER VIII

Miscellaneous.

FAIRS

General

1. The two important fairs held annually in the State are Sheoratri and Kaila Devi Fairs A brief account of each is given below —

(a) *Sheoratri Fair*—This is held at the capital from Phalgun Budi 12 to Phalgun Sudi 12 corresponding to February-March This year it lasted from 15th February, 1939 to 1st March, 1939 Cattle in thousands are disposed of at this fair and business in merchandise, groceries, cloth and other articles of trade is transacted on a large scale, an idea of which can be had from the subjoined tables. All articles sold at the fair were formerly exempt from customs duty, excepting excisable drugs, ghee, cotton, zira and Kapas A few more articles like sugar, gur, etc , have been added to the list on which duty is charged A nominal duty on each cattle disposed of is also levied Horses in the compound within the fair ground besides being free from payment of customs duty on sale, are given the additional concessions of free grass, pegs, etc Visitors and dealers in large numbers are attracted to this fair from far and near

The following table shows the number of cattle disposed of at the fair during the year

Serial No	Description	Number of cattle	Duty realised Rs	Remarks
1.	Bullocks	26298	13149/-	
2	Buffaloes	2759	1379/8/-	

11. A Prize Distribution was held on the 21st November, 1937 Prizes were awarded to the first three successful candidates in each class for the years 1937 and 1938 by Mrs A C Lothian, when she visited this place along with Mr. A C Lothian, Resident for Rajputana

Prize Distribution

BUILDINS

			Rs.
Paving the temple steps with marble....	Rs.	1922	
Construction of a tin shed	,,	625	
Construction of a room for Kazal	,,	143	
Miscellaneous	,,	285	2,980
Total			12,931

Special arrangements are made for water supply during the fair for convenience of the pilgrims. The imposing Dharamshala built by the State is a building worth seeing. Small Dharamshalas have, of late, sprung up from the investments of philanthropic pilgrims.

Treasure trove

3. No case of treasure trove was reported this year.

Stone quarries

4. The contract for stone quarries granted to Messrs. Jhumar Lal Saroop Lal of Jaipur remained in force this year, on an annual royalty of Rs. 18,000/-. The total output was 2,52,018 cubic feet of stone and on an average 312 labourers were employed daily on the quarries worked during the year under report.

Shikargah-Department

This Department as its name implies is meant for arranging Shikar and is supervised by an officer, known as Jamadar Shikar-Khana whose post is hereditary. The present Jamadar is Mustafa Khan

The staff consists of 32 moghias, 30 Shikaris, 20 Dorias (Dog-keepers), 5 spear-holders, 7 Tiger Keepers besides a Mutsaddi, 3 Chaprasis, a Bhisti and a buffalo grazer.

The following table shows the expenditure on this department for the last 10 years —

Samvat year	Expenditure		
	Budget Rs	Actuals Rs	Difference Rs.
1985	13173	12996	−177
1986	14149	14295	+146
1987	14393	14409	+16
1988	13893	13240	−653
1989	21350	20366	−984

Punyarath (Charity)

6 The work of this department is divided into the following sections —

1 Aid to temples state owned as well as private

2 Aid and distribution of doles to the destitute

3 Charity performed daily, periodically or on festivals by or on behalf of His Highness

4 Pandits paid by the State

5 Charities performed in forts in the State

The first two sections are under the charge of Raja Bahadur Lakhpat Singh a Tazimi Sardar of the State whose services are honorary and the last three by the Accounts Office A post of an inspector of temples was created in 1913 He works in the immediate subordination of Mahakma Khas This post was held by Seth Udai Chand during the year

Average (1985-1989)	15391	15061	−330
1990	11734	11566	−168
1991	10574	12832	+2258
1992	11061	13094	+2033
1993	11261	10882	−379
1994	10782	9075	−1707
Average (1990 1994)	13062	11490	−1572
Samvat 1995	9968	9255	−733

Drastic economies have been effected in this department The expenditure has gone down considerably since Samvat 1986 The average expenditure of the last quinquennium shows a fall of Rs. 3171/- below the average of the previous quinquennium The actual expenditure this year falls short of the last five years' average also by Rs 2,235 which should be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The elder grandson of His Highness, Bhanwar Brijendra Pal bagged his first tiger, in a single shot at the age of 13—a remarkable achievement.

In a country in which 4/5ths of the total area consists of hills, ravines and jungles, Shikar is not really an amusement, it is an imperative necessity To prevent in roads of wild animals and to keep down their numbers, in order to let human beings and cattle live peacefully, is the greatest justification for the existence of the department

There are several temples both State owned and private which have got grants of agricultural land or house-property, in addition to the cash aid from the State. The following table shows the total aid given to all these temples :—

No. of temples	Name and classification based on aggregate annual income	Grant of land Rs	Rent of house property Rs	Cash aid Rs.	Total aid from the State Rs.	
1	Sri Madan Mohan Temple	23165/-	144/-	757/-	24067/- (26066)	
2	Sri Radha Gopalji Temple	3535/-	361/-	—	3896/-	
3	Sri Partap Nawal Behariji	3071/-	125/-	—	3196/-	
1	Temples from 1000/ to Rs. 3000/-	12617/-	422/-	—	13039/-	Based on enquiry conducted in 1931 A.D.
5	Other temples below Rs 1000/-	25966/-	2317/-	7469/-	35752/-	
	Total	68354/-	3369/-	8226/-	79949/-	

Cash aid to widows 382
8608/-

The following table gives the budget allotment and actual expenditure over the department.

Years	Annual cash aid to temples & Widows etc.,		Doles to the destitute		Charity		Pandits		Charity in forts		Total	
	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.	Budget Rs.	Actuals Rs.
Average of the five years St. 1990-1994	8620	8550	1920	1899	7042	6704	2541	2537	1240	1269	21371	20959
St. 1995	8500	8008	1900	2093	6008	6135	2598	2560	1400	1300	21306	20696

The expenditure is almost stationary; variations are due to the fluctuations in the prices of food-grains.

Widows and others received maintenance amounting to Rs 282/ from State funds during the year

The largest and one of the most ancient temple in the State is that known as Shri Madan Mohanji's Temple His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Shri Gopal Singh Ji personally brought the idol from His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh Ji of Jaipur with due pomp and ceremony in the Samvat year 1799 The head priest designated as Goswami is appointed by the Darbar A number of agricultural villages giving an income of about Rs 40000/- has been dedicated to the temple for its management and upkeep In addition to the worship of the idol the head priest with the permission of the Darbar, has been managing the property also Owing to mismanagement and for other reasons the Darbar were compelled to remove the Goswami last year Another Goswami was installed in his place by His Highness from the same family during the year Definite rules for a stricter control with a view to prevent mismanagement were also issued

BHANDAR

7 This is a supply department It supplies ordinary Bazar commodities to the departments requiring them e g gram to the stables and food grains to the Jail The State advances a sum of money (locally known as Hawalgi) to purchase the commodities profitably at suitable times The amount of the advance is adjusted in the Accountant General's Office when the departments pay by bills for the articles ordered by them The price charged fluctuates monthly, depending on additions of fresh stock at varying prices The monthly price is fixed by the officer having regard to the fact that no profit is to be realised by the Department

The Department remained throughout the year under the charge of Lala Chiranji Lal who was officer Jamdar